

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI **12**

CONTENTS

CONJUNCTIONS and TRANSITIONS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	2
1- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	2
2- CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	4
3- SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	9
TEST YOURSELF 1	34
4- REDUCTION OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES TO MODIFYING PHRASES	38
5- CONTINUING THE SAME IDEA	41
EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS	44
TEST YOURSELF 2	47
TEST YOURSELF 3	55
TEST YOUR VOCABULARY	62

CONJUNCTIONS and TRANSITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Bağlaçlar (conjunctions), aynı gramer yapıya sahip (iki isim, iki sıfat, iki zarf gibi) sözcük ya da sözcük öbeklerini ve cümleleri bağlayan sözcüklerdir. Bunlar **so**, **and**, **once** gibi tek bir sözcükten oluşabilir ya da **in order that**, **so that**, **as long as** gibi bir sözcük öbeği de olabilirler.

Although she studied hard, she couldn't pass the exam.

Transitions ya da **connectors** diye isimlendirilen *however*, *therefore*, *nevertheless* gibi sözcükler ise sadece iki cümleyi bağlayan, bir düşünceden diğer bir düşünceye geçişi sağlayan cümle bağlaçlarıdır.

She studied hard; **nevertheless**, she couldn't pass the exam.

Bağlaçları üç grupta inceleyebiliriz:

- 1- Coordinating conjunctions
- 2- Correlative conjunctions
- 3- Subordinating conjunctions

1- COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Bu bağlaçlar şunlardır: **and**, **or**, **but**, **nor**, **so**, **for**, **yet**

1-1 AND, OR, BUT ve YET, sözcükleri ya da cümleleri bağlamak için kullanılır.

AND aynı doğrultuda anlama sahip sözcükleri birleştirir (her ikisi de olumlu ya da her ikisi de olumsuz): *beautiful and clever*, *sunny and warm*, *crowded and noisy*, etc.

BUT ve **YET** "fakat, ama" anlamına gelir ve zıtlık vurgulayan, çelişen sözcükleri birleştirir: *beautiful but/yet stupid*, *cheap but/yet good*, *warm but/yet windy*, etc.

OR seçenek sunarken "ya da" anlamında kullanılır: *sooner or later*, *my parents or my sister*, etc.

noun + and/but/or + noun

Cats **and** dogs don't get along well.
The dog **but not** the cat is known to be faithful.
A toy **or** a game makes a good present for children.

adjective/adverb + and/but/yet/or + adjective/adverb

He drove the car slowly **and** carefully.
He drove the car fast **but/yet** carefully.
He is sleepy **or** bored.

infinitive/gerund + and/but/or + infinitive/gerund

I'd like to watch TV **or** (to) listen to some music.
I've decided to quit school **and** (to) find a job.
I like walking **but not** running.

verb + and/but/yet/or + verb

Aynı özne birden fazla eylem gerçekleştiriyorsa, bu eylemleri, özneyi yinelemeden, bağlaçları kullanarak birleştirebiliriz. Eğer bağlaçtan sonraki eylemin yardımcı fiili ilk eylemininkiyle aynı ise yardımcı fiili tekrar kullanmayabiliriz. Ancak yardımcı fiil değişiyorsa kullanmak zorundayız.

She opened her purse, took out some change **and** paid for the ticket.
She has a lot of qualifications **and** is very talented.
I looked everywhere for my glasses **but** couldn't find them.
She knows a lot about the job **but** isn't very keen to work.
She will stay in a dormitory **or** rent a house with friends.

1-2 AND, BUT, YET (fakat), **OR, NOR, SO** (bu yüzden) ve **FOR** (çünkü) iki bağımsız cümleyi bağlayabilir.

İki tam cümleyi araya virgül koyarak arka arkaya ifade etmek mümkün değildir. Ancak birinci cümleyi noktalayıp ikinci cümleye geçebiliriz ya da arada bir bağlaç kullanırız. Bağlaçlar ikinci cümlelerin başına gelir ve genellikle kendilerinden önce virgül kullanılır.

And, but ve **or** büyük harfle cümle başlatabilir ancak yine kendinden önceki cümleyle bağlantılıdır.

The children were playing. The parents were chatting.
The children were playing **and** the parents were chatting.
The children were playing, **and** the parents were chatting.
The children were playing. **And** the parents were chatting.

Yet, so ve **for** bağlaç olarak kullanıldıklarında kendilerinden önce virgül gelir.

She didn't feel well, **so** she didn't go to work.
Kendini iyi hissetmiyordu **bu yüzden** işe gitmedi.

She didn't go to work, **for** she didn't feel well.
İşe gitmedi **çünkü** kendini iyi hissetmiyordu.

She didn't feel well, **yet** she still went to work.
Kendini iyi hissetmiyordu **ama yine de** işe gitti.

Nor bu şekilde bağlaç olarak kullanıldığında birinci cümle olumsuz olur ya da *refuse, deny* gibi olumsuz anlama sahip bir fiil içerir. **Nor**'un bağlı bulunduğu ikinci cümle ise devrik olur. Cümleyi devrik yapmak için **yardımcı fiil+özne+eylem** dizimi kullanılır.

He **doesn't like** meat, **nor does he like** fish.
Eti sevmediği gibi balığı da sevmez.

She herself **didn't watch** the film, **nor did she let** us watch it.
Filmi kendisi izlemediği gibi bizim izlememize de izin vermedi.

He **refuses** to take exercise, **nor does he try** to eat less.
Egzersiz yapmayı reddettiği gibi az yemeye de çalışmıyor.

2- CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Bu gruptaki bağlaçlar ikili olarak kullanılır: **both... and, either...or, neither...nor, not only but also**. Bu bağlaçlar iki özne, nesne, sıfat, zarf ve fiili, sözcük öbeğini (phrase) ya da cümlecği (clause) bağlayabilir.

İki ayrı cümleyi bağlaçlı tek bir cümleye dönüştürürken dikkat etmemiz gereken noktalar şunlardır:

- 2-1** Önce cümlelerin ortak ve farklı olan öğeleri belirlenir. Farklı olan öğelerden birinin başına bağlacın birinci bölümü, diğerinin başına ikinci bölümü getirilir.

Ali will come with us. **Ayşe** will come with us.

Yukarıdaki örnekte farklı olan öğeler öznelerdir. Bu durumda kullanacağımız bağlaç bu iki sözcüğü birleştirecektir.

Both Ali and Ayşe will come with us.
Not only Ali but also Ayşe will come with us.

She is **beautiful**. She is **clever**.
She is **both beautiful and clever**.

She isn't **tall**. She isn't **short**.
She is **neither tall nor short**.

- 2-2** Bağlaçla elde ettiğimiz yapının cümle içindeki yeri bağladığı öğenin yeriyle aynıdır. Yani iki özneyi bağladıysa cümlelerin başında, iki nesneyi bağladıysa yüklemden sonra yer alır.

Ali will help me, or **Ayşe** will help me. (subject + subject)
Either Ali or Ayşe will help me.

I didn't buy **a shirt**. I didn't buy **a skirt**. (object + object)
I bought **neither a shirt nor a skirt**.

The film was **too long**. The film was **boring**. (adj. + adj.)
The film was **both too long and boring**.

She wants to learn **whether the job is well-paid**. She wants to learn **whether she will have any opportunity for promotion**. (noun clause + noun clause)
She wants to learn **not only whether the job is well-paid but also whether she will have any opportunity for promotion**.

- 2-3 **Both ... and** iki özneyi bağlıyorsa fiil daima çoğuldur. Diğer bağlaçlarla yükleme yakın olan özne yani ikinci özne temel alınır. Eğer ikinci özne tekilse tekil bir fiil, çoğulsa çoğul bir fiil kullanılır.

Both my parents and my sister **are** coming tomorrow.
Both Ali and Ayşe **were** absent from class yesterday.

Not only my parents but also **my sister is** coming tomorrow.
Not only my sister but also **my parents are** coming tomorrow.
Not only Ali but also **Ayşe was** absent from class yesterday.

Neither the manager nor **my colleagues approve** of the plan.
Neither my colleagues nor **the manager approves** of the plan.

Either the teacher or **the students have** made a mistake.
Either the students or **the teacher has** made a mistake.

- 2-4 **Both ... and** Türkçeye **hem ... hem de** biçiminde çevrilir ve olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

Both the driver **and** the passengers were badly injured.
Hem sürücü **hem de** yolcular ağır yaralandı.

Yesterday I **both** cleaned the house **and** went to the cinema.
Dün **hem** evi temizledim **hem de** sinemaya gittim.

- Not only ... but also** da olumlu cümlelerle kullanılır. **Both ... and** den daha vurgulu bir ifadedir.

Not only the driver **but also** the passengers were injured.
Sadece sürücü **değil** yolcular **da** yaralandı.

I **not only** cleaned the house **but also** went to the cinema.
Sadece evi temizlemekle **kalmadım**, sinemaya **da** gittim.

- Neither ... nor** Türkçeye **ne ... ne de** biçiminde çevrilir. Kendisi olumsuz bir yapı olduğu için olumlu fiille kullanılır ancak cümlelerin anlamı **olumsuzdur**.

Ali **doesn't like** fish. Ayşe **doesn't like** fish.
Neither Ali **nor** Ayşe **likes** fish. (Ne Ali **ne de** Ayşe balığı sever.)

She **didn't study**. She **didn't watch** TV.
She **neither studied nor watched** TV. (Ne ders çalıştı **ne de** televizyon izledi.)

- Either ... or, ya ...ya da** anlamındadır. Genellikle olumlu cümlede kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlede kullanıldığı zaman **neither ... nor** ile aynı anlamı verir.

Either my sister **or** my friend **must have taken** my book.
Kitabımı **ya** kardeşim **ya da** arkadaşım almış olmalı.

She has **either** fallen asleep **or** gone somewhere.
Ya uyuyakaldı **ya da** bir yere gitti.

She has been paralysed since that shocking incident.
She **can't either** speak **or** walk. (She **can neither** speak **nor** walk.)
Ne konuşabiliyor **ne de** yürüebiliyor.

- 2-5 **Not only ... but also** iki cümleyi bağlıyorsa, not only'nin bağlı bulunduğu cümle devrik, ikinci cümle düz olur.

The hotel was marvellous. The hotel was cheap.
The hotel was **not only** marvellous **but also** cheap.
Not only was the hotel marvellous, **but** it was **also** cheap.

Not only ... but also iki cümleyi bağlarken, ikinci cümlelerin de kendi öznesi ve yüklemi olmak zorundadır. Bu durumda **also** cümle içindeki normal yerinde kullanılır. *Not only ... but also* kalıbı **also** kaldırılarak da kullanılabilir.

He shouted at the child. He also hit him.
He **not only** shouted at the child **but also** hit him.

Not only did he shout at the child, **but he (also)** hit him.
Çocuğa sadece bağırarak kalmadı onu dövdü de.

Pollution does harm to people today. It also endangers the survival of human beings in the future.
Pollution **not only** does harm to people today **but also** endangers the survival of human beings in the future.
Not only does pollution **do** harm to people today, **but it (also)** endangers the survival of human beings in the future.

Note: **Not only ... but also** iki özneyi bağlarken de cümlelerin başında yer alır. Ancak bu durumda cümle devrik olmaz.

Not only humans **but also** other living things **are** gravely affected by pollution.

EXERCISE 1: Combine the following sentences using the correlative conjunctions.

Use **both ... and**.

- 1- The bus service is unreliable. It is also expensive.
.....
- 2- Aspirin is an effective pain killer. Ibuprofen is an effective pain killer, too.
.....
- 3- The United States accepts many refugees. Canada also accepts many refugees.
.....
- 4- The person we choose for the job must be experienced. He or she must also be flexible.
.....

Use *not only ... but also*.

- 5- The raising of the Narmada Dam in India by five metres is a violation of a 2000 Supreme Court judgement. It is also an unsustainable development.
.....
- 6- Non-union fire fighters will work during the strike. Part-time fire fighters will work during the strike, too.
.....
- 7- A good thriller needs suspense. It also needs plenty of action.
.....
- 8- Honey is delicious on its own. It is also delicious when added to puddings.
.....

Use *neither ... nor*.

- 9- His mother isn't as tall as Rodney. His father isn't, either.
.....
- 10- The legend doesn't have a happy ending, and nor does the original film version.
.....
- 11- The relocation of villages hasn't been adequately funded, nor has it been properly planned.
.....
- 12- He isn't fast enough to play for the first team. He isn't even-tempered enough to play for the first team, either.
.....

Use *either ... or*.

- 13- My secretary will proofread your report, or I'll proofread it myself, if she is too busy.
.....
- 14- He was going to mention the new procedure. He may have forgotten about it, or he may have changed his mind about it.
.....
- 15- All the injured passengers have been sent to hospital. Some have been sent to Kidderminster General and the others have been sent to Royal Shrewsbury Hospital.
.....
- 16- Jamie is really excited about something. She might be looking forward to her grandmother's visit or she might be looking forward to going to the zoo.
.....

EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct one in parentheses.

- 1- Not only the fire itself but also the poisonous fumes (*was/were*) to blame for the high death toll.
- 2- Both the fire fighters and the police (*is/are*) hurrying to the scene of the accident.
- 3- Neither the driver nor the passengers (*know/knows*) how to avoid the road works.
- 4- Neither the passengers nor the driver (*know/knows*) how to avoid the road works.
- 5- Both his attendance and his timekeeping (*is/are*) disappointing.
- 6- Either the comments the Chairman made at the meeting or the action he took afterwards (*has/have*) upset the company secretary.
- 7- Neither the hero nor the members of the cast (*was/were*) happy with the directing.
- 8- Both the winner and the runner up (*is/are*) certain to run in the final.
- 9- Not only homeless adults but also children who have run away from home (*is/are*) sleeping under the railway bridge.
- 10- Both his wit and his colourful background (*make/makes*) his stories hilarious.
- 11- Either a fall in customers or a rise in costs (*has/have*) caused the company's financial crisis.
- 12- Neither the monuments nor the museum (*was/were*) very interesting.
- 13- Not only the fire brigade's demand for 30,000 pounds a year but also their refusal to let the army use the fire trucks (*has/have*) led to a loss of public support.
- 14- Not only her heavy drinking but also her lack of motivation (*was/were*) of concern to her mother.
- 15- Either Cath's presentation skills or Joanne's strategic plan (*has/have*) impressed the customers as they have placed an order immediately.
- 16- Neither his friends nor his wife (*was/were*) able to prevent him from quitting his job.
- 17- Not only his staff but also his customers (*was/were*) sorry to see him go.
- 18- Not only my favourite newspaper but also all the other quality ones (*was/were*) sold out at our shop.
- 19- Both America and Britain (*is/are*) targets for the terrorists.
- 20- Neither her intellect nor her diplomacy (*seems/seem*) to be helping her negotiations with the service provider.

3- SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Bir yan cümleyi temel cümleye bağlayan *when, before, because, although* gibi sözcükler **subordinating conjunctions** diye isimlendirilir. Bağlacın bulunduğu cümle (adverbial clause) temel cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir. Adverbial clause temel cümleden önünde yer alırsa iki cümle arasında virgül kullanılır. Temel cümleden sonra geliyorsa genellikle virgül kullanılmaz.

Although it was raining, she went out for a walk.
She went out for a walk **although it was raining**.

Because she was tired, she went straight to bed.
She went straight to bed **because she was tired**.

After she made a phone call, she left home.
She left home **after she made a phone call**.

If she were a bit more reasonable, she wouldn't be in this mess.
She wouldn't be in this mess **if she were a bit more reasonable**.

Bu bağlaçları, cümleler arasında kurduğu ilişki bakımından gruplandırarak şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

Time	after, before, by the time (that), until, till, since, as long as, while, as, when, whenever, once, as soon as, immediately, now (that)
Place	where, wherever, as far as
Manner	as, as if, as though, how
Cause	because, as, since, seeing that, seeing as, for, as/so long as, inasmuch as
Purpose	so that/in order that, for the purpose that, for fear that, lest
Concession and Contrast	although, though, even though, while, whereas, much as, however + adj./adv., no matter + question word
Condition	if, unless, only if, whether or not, even if, providing (that) provided (that), in case, as/so long as, suppose (that), supposing (that)
Result	so + adj./adv. that, such (a/an) + adj. + noun + that

3-1 ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME

after

After I finish/have finished this report, I will go out for lunch.
After I finished/had finished the report, I went out for lunch.

before

Before I go out for lunch, I will finish this report.
Before I went out for lunch, I finished/had finished the report.

when

When I got home, they were eating dinner.
When I got home, they ate dinner.
When I got home, they had eaten dinner.
When I get home, they will be eating dinner.
When I get home, they will eat dinner.
When I get home, they will have eaten dinner.
When I finish/have finished this report, I will go out for lunch.
When I finished/had finished the report, I went out for lunch.
When I see him tomorrow, I will give him your message.
When I saw him yesterday, I gave him your message.

while, as

While/As I was walking up the street, I ran into an old friend.
While/As I was taking the cake out of the oven, I burnt myself.
While/As I cooked dinner, my son sat in the kitchen and watched me.
My friend looked after my plants while I was on holiday.
My friend will look after my plants while I am on holiday.
They were playing cards while I was working hard on my thesis.

by the time

By the time he comes back, we will have finished the work.
By the time he comes back, it will be too late.
By the time he came back, we had finished the work.
By the time he came back, it was too late.

until, till

She will wait for me until/till I finish/have finished my work.
She waited for me until/till I finished/had finished my work.
I had never heard of that author until/till you told me about her.

since

I am very happy to see him.
We haven't seen each other since we left school.

I was very happy to see him, because we hadn't seen each other since we left school.

as soon as, once, the moment, immediately

As soon as/Once/The moment/Immediately I saw him, I understood that something was wrong.
As soon as I finished/had finished my work, I went out.
As soon as I finish/have finished my work, I will go out.

as long as, so long as

I won't forgive him as/so long as I live.
I never bought anything from that shop as/so long as I lived there.

whenever, every time

I greet him whenever/every time I see him.
I greeted (used to greet) him whenever/every time I saw him.

the first time, the second time, the next time, the last time, etc.

The first time I went to Ankara, I stayed at a three-star hotel.
The next time I go there, I won't stay at the same hotel.
The last time I went there, I visited many friends.
The last time I saw him, he was working for a computing firm.

now (that)

Now that we have finished our work, we can go out for a walk.
Now that school is over, he can start to look for a job.

no sooner ... than, hardly/scarcely ... when

I had no sooner received his letter than he himself arrived.
I had scarcely/hardly received his letter when he himself arrived.

NOTES:

- a) Zaman bağlaçları, eylemler arasında zaman açısından ilişki kurduğu için iki cümle arasında **tense** uyumu olmak zorundadır. (Yukarıda verilen örnekleri dikkatle inceleyiniz.)
- b) Zaman bağlacının bulunduğu cümlede (adverbial clause) **Future tense** (be going to, will) kullanılmaz. Eylem gelecekte yapılacak bile olsa **Simple Present tense** (do/does) ya da eylemin gelecekte tamamlanmış olacağını vurgulamak için **Present Perfect tense** (have/has done) kullanılır.

Just for Fun

LUGGAGE WITHOUT THE OWNER

Mark arrived at the airport just as his plane was scheduled to take off. The ticket agent checked his luggage and assured him he could make the flight if he hurried.

Mark ran to the gate, where he found an attendant closing the door to the ramp. Mark pleaded with the woman to let him board, but she explained that the airline was promoting its "On Time" schedule and she couldn't allow any late passengers.

Mark watched sullenly as the plane began to back up. After moving about a hundred yards, it stopped. A small vehicle approached, and the plane's side hatch opened. Mark looked on in disbelief as his luggage was loaded on board.

(from Reader's Digest)

Bir zaman bağlacı olarak **when** için de bu kural geçerlidir. Ancak **when** bir noun clause ya da relative clause ile kullanıldığında, bağlı bulunduğu cümlelerin tense'i Future tense olabilir. Ya da temel cümle ile tense uyumu olmayabilir.

When he came, I was studying. (adverbial clause of time)

When he comes, we will study together.

I don't know **when he will come**. (noun clause)

I don't know **when he came**.

Do you remember **the day when the meeting will be held**?

Do you remember **the day when the meeting was held**? (relative clause)

- c) **Now (that)** past tense'lerle kullanılmaz. Now (that) in bağlı bulunduğu cümlede **Simple Present** ya da **Present Perfect** tense kullanılır.

Now that you are eighteen, you can get a driver's license.

Now that we have finished our work, we can drink coffee.

- d) **After, before, when, as soon as** ve **as** ile **just** kullanarak eylemler arasındaki ilişkiye tezlik kazandırabiliriz.

Just as we sat down to eat, the phone rang.

Tam yemeğe oturduk ki telefon çaldı.

Just after you left the office, a client of yours came.

Sen bürodan çıktıktan **hemen sonra** bir müşterin geldi.

Just before he came, we had eaten our dinner.

O gelmeden **hemen önce** biz yemeğimizi yemiştik.

Just when I got to the office, they were signing the contract.

Tam ben büroya **gittiğim**de kontratı imzalıyorlardı.

- e) **Hardly/scarcely ... when** ile **no sooner ... than** kalıpları genellikle devrik cümle yapısıyla kullanılırlar. Bu kalıplar iki eylem arasında geçen sürenin çok kısa olduğunu vurgular ve **as soon as** ile aynı anlamı ifade ederler.

She had **hardly** gone to bed **when** the phone rang.

Hardly had she gone to bed **when** the phone rang.

She had **no sooner** gone to bed **than** the phone rang.

No sooner had she gone to bed **than** the phone rang.

Henüz yatmıştı ki telefon çaldı.

- f) **After** ile **afterwards** arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz. **After** bağlaç olarak kendinden sonra cümle; preposition olarak da isim alır: *after the class, after the meeting, etc.* **Afterwards** bir zarfır ve "later, after that" anlamını verir.

After she came, we went out.

We went out **after she came**. (O geldikten sonra dışarı çıktık.)

She came. **Afterwards**, we went out.

She came. We went out **afterwards**. (O geldi. Ondan sonra dışarı çıktık.)

EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences with the **correct verb form**. Pay attention to whether the verb is **active** or **passive**.

- 1- Hardly (*her head, touch*) the pillow when her emergency pager (*start*) to bleep.
- 2- The moment he (*see*) the bright red sports car in the showroom window, he (*know*) he had to own it.
- 3- I hope, by the time she (*leave*) school, she (*change*) her mind about joining the army.
- 4- My daughter (*want*) to be a ballet dancer ever since I (*take*) her to see 'Swan Lake' by the Sandler's Wells Ballet Company.
- 5- I think that by the time Bob (*call*) around, my hair (*be*) dry.
- 6- The last time I (*eat*) at Rackham's restaurant, I (*have*) the poached salmon.
- 7- I (*gain*) some weight recently, but I have promised myself that I (*diet*) as soon as I (*get*) the chance.
- 8- My sister is so lazy! Whenever she (*hold*) a party, she (*hire*) caterers.
- 9- While our car (*repair*) tomorrow, I (*look*) around the shops for a few items for the holiday.
- 10- We (*not, buy*) any more furniture until we (*move*) into our new house next month.
- 11- Just as she (*board*) the plane, her boyfriend (*run*) up to her begging her not to go.
- 12- No sooner (*she, enter*) the ballroom than her diamond necklace (*drop*) to the floor. To her embarrassment, individual diamonds shot off in all directions.
- 13- The first time she (*take*) her son to school, she (*stand*) at the gate watching him feeling a little sad.
- 14- By the time my husband (*get*) out of the lift on the sixth floor, I, having climbed the stairs, (*be, already*) there to meet him. He couldn't believe it.
- 15- If I (*keep*) working at my present rate, I (*address*) all the envelopes before the post (*collect*) from the office.

Just for Fun

A HISTORICAL FACT

In an examination a history teacher set on the First World War, only one student answered his bonus question: "The Belgian Foreign Minister who received the German ultimatum in 1914 was"

He was delighted that someone remembered the Belgian's name — until he looked more closely.

There, in the blank, was written: "terrified."

(from Reader's Digest)

3-2 ADVERBIAL CLAUSES SHOWING CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS

Neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren bağlaçlar şunlardır: *because, as, since, seeing that, as/so long as, inasmuch as*. Bu bağlaçlar nedeni ifade eden cümlelerin başında kullanılırlar. Temel cümle ise sonucu belirtir. Adverbial clause temel cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

Cause: I was ill.

Effect: I didn't go to work.

Because I was ill, I didn't go to work.

I didn't go to work **because I was ill**.

Since she wants to lose weight quickly, she is on a strict diet.

Çabuk kilo vermek istediği **için** sıkı bir perhiz yapıyor.

As/so long as it is raining heavily, I think we can't go out for a walk.

As it was very cold in the garden, we decided to eat inside the restaurant.

Seeing that the traffic was rather heavy, we decided to take the back roads to work.

Seeing as you've got lots of money, you can pay for the drinks.

NOTES:

- a) Neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren cümlelerde temel cümle ile yan cümle arasında tense uyumu zorunlu değildir. Ancak yine de eylemlerin zaman bakımından ilişkisine dikkat etmek gerekir. Örneğin, "*Because the grocery bag was heavy*" ifadesini "*I can't carry it.*" biçiminde tamamlamayız. Çünkü çantanın ağır olması geçmiş zamana aitse onu taşıyamama eylemi de geçmiş zamanla ifade edilmelidir. Bu nedenle bu cümle şu biçimde tamamlanabilir:

Because the grocery bag **was** heavy, I **couldn't** carry it.

Şimdi şu örnekleri inceleyelim:

Because he **drank** too much last night, he **feels** terrible now.

Because he **drank** too much last night, I **drove** the car back from the party.

Yukarıdaki cümlelerden birincisinde '*drink*' eylemi geçmişte gerçekleşmiştir. '*Feel*' eylemi ise konuşmanın geçtiği anı ifade etmektedir. Bu yüzden '*drink*' past tense ile '*feel*' present tense ile ifade edilmiştir. İkinci cümlede ise '*drink*' eylemi ile onun sonucu olan '*drive*' aynı zamana ait eylemlerdir. Bu yüzden her ikisi de past tense ile ifade edilmiştir.

- b) Neden-sonuç ilişkisi, bağlaçların yanı sıra başka yapılarla da ifade edilebilir: **because of, on account of, thanks to, owing to, due to**. Bu yapılar kendilerinden sonra isim, zamir ya da isim-fiil (gerund) alırlar.

<p>Because Since As As/so long as + a clause, main clause. Inasmuch as Seeing that, Seeing as</p>
<p>Because of On account of Thanks to + noun/pronoun/gerund, main clause. Owing to Due to</p>

Cause: She was ill. **Effect:** She couldn't go to school.

Because she was ill, she couldn't go to school.

Hasta olduđu için okula gidemedi.

Because of her illness, she couldn't go to school

Hastalığı yüzünden okula gidemedi.

I was late for work yesterday **because the traffic was heavy**.

I was late for work yesterday **because of the heavy traffic**.

As prices rise dramatically, it's difficult to make ends meet.

Owing to dramatically rising prices, it's difficult to make ends meet.

Since employment is limited in rural areas, many people are moving to big cities.

Due to the limited employment in rural areas, many people are moving to big cities.

Bazen isim kalabalık bir sözcük öbeğinden oluşabilir. Bu durumda isim ile cümle arasındaki ayrımı yaparken dikkatli olunuz. İngilizce'de **Subject + verb** diziminin bir cümle oluşturduğunu anımsayınız.

Because she bought me a very expensive present for my birthday, I now feel obliged to buy her an expensive one too. (Subject + verb, a clause)

Because of the very expensive present she bought me for my birthday, I now feel obliged to buy her an expensive one too. (noun + relative clause = "doğum günümde bana aldığı çok pahalı hediye" yine isimdir.)

Because there has been construction work on the highway going on for some time now, we have been taking another road to work.

On account of the construction work on the highway going on for some time now, we have been taking another road to work.

- c) **Because of, on account of, due to ve owing to** yapılarından sonra **the fact that** kullanırsak devamında isim değil cümle gelir.

Due to her negligence of the children, they became disobedient.

Due to the fact that she neglected the children, they became disobedient.

Owing to her not studying regularly, she failed the exam.

Owing to the fact that she didn't study regularly, she failed the exam.

- d) **Therefore, consequently** ve **as a result** neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren transition'lardır. Transition, bir düşünceden başka bir düşünceye geçişi sağlayan sözcük ya da sözcük grubudur. Transition ikinci cümlelerin yani sonuç cümlesinin başına gelir ve iki cümle yer değiştiremez.

Cause: It's raining heavily.	Effect: We can't go out.
Because it's raining heavily, we can't go out. We can't go out because it's raining heavily.	
It's raining heavily. Therefore, we can't go out. Consequently, we can't go out. As a result, we can't go out.	
It's raining heavily, so we can't go out.	

She didn't feel well. **Therefore,** she left the office early.
She didn't feel well. She, **therefore,** left the office early.
She didn't feel well. She left the office early. **therefore.**

(Note: Birinci cümleden sonra nokta yerine noktalı virgül koyup ikinci cümleye geçebiliriz. Bu durumda cümleye küçük harfle başlanır.)

Bir transition cümle içinde üç yerde bulunabilir: cümle başında, öznenin sonra (yardımcı fiil varsa, yardımcı fiille yüklem arasında) ve cümle sonunda. Genellikle transition virgülle cümlelerin devamından ayrılır.

Yukarıda tablodaki cümleler aynı anlamı ifade etmektedirler. Ancak kullanım farkları vardır.

Because, as, since gibi bağlaçlar bir yan cümleyi temel cümleye bağlayan sözcüklerdir. Yan cümle temel cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

Therefore, consequently ve **as a result** "bu yüzden, bu nedenle" anlamını veren geçiş sözcükleridir ve ikinci cümlede kullanılırlar. **So,** iki bağımsız cümleyi birleştiren bir bağlaçtır ve o da *therefore vb.* gibi sonuç cümlesinde kullanılır. Ancak **so** cümle içinde transition'lar gibi yer değiştiremez ve genellikle kendinden önce bir virgül alır.

- e) **As a result of** ve **as a consequence of,** "because of" anlamındadır ve kendilerinden sonra noun/pronoun olarak nedeni ifade eden cümlede kullanılırlar.

He came late. **Consequently,** we missed the bus.
We missed the bus **as a consequence of** his coming late.
(Onun geç gelmesi yüzünden otobüsü kaçırdık.)

She was busy. **As a result,** she couldn't help me.
As a result of her being busy, she couldn't help me.

f) **So ... that** ve **such ... that** bağlaçları da neden-sonuç ilişkisi ifade eder *.

Cause: It was too windy.

Effect: We couldn't go sailing.

It was **so** windy **that** we couldn't go sailing.

Cause: It was a wonderful film.

Effect: I watched it again.

It was **such** a wonderful film **that** I watched it again.

g) **For** "because" ile aynı anlamı verir ancak kullanımı daha kısıtlıdır.

For, neden belirten cümlelerin başında kullanılır ancak bağlı bulunduğu cümle ikinci bölümde yer alır.

He finished his meal quickly, **for** he hadn't eaten anything since the morning.
(**For**'un bağlı bulunduğu cümle başa gelemez.)

He finished his meal quickly **because** he hadn't eaten anything since the morning.

Because he hadn't eaten anything since the morning, he finished his meal quickly.

For, "not, but" gibi başka bir bağlaçla kullanılmaz ancak **because** bu şekilde kullanılabilir.

I got annoyed, **not because** he came late **but because** he didn't inform me that he was going to be late.

Geç kaldığı için değil, geç kalacağını bana bildirmediği için kızdım.

Because, bir soruya yanıt olarak kullanılabilir ancak **for**, **as** ve **since** bu biçimde kullanılmaz.

- Why were you late for work?

- **Because** I missed the bus.

h) İki cümle arasında **neden-sonuç** ilişkisi, incelediğimiz bu bağlaç ve kalıpların dışında başka sözcük ya da yapılarla da ifade edilebilir. Şimdi aşağıdaki cümleleri dikkatle inceleyiniz.

Cause

Effect

Man hunts whales in large numbers;

therefore,
as a result,
as a result of this,
consequently,
as a consequence of this,
because of this,
thus

they face extinction.

Cause

Effect

Man hunts whales in large numbers.

so

they face extinction.

* Bu konuda ayrıntılı bilgi için ELS 8/Bölüm: 3-2'den yararlanabilirsiniz.

ELS - YDS

Cause		Effect
Man hunts whales in Man hunts	such large numbers that so many whales that	they face extinction. they face extinction.

Cause		Effect
Because As Since Due to the fact that Owing to the fact that	man hunts whales in large numbers, they face extinction	

Cause		Effect
Because of On account of Due to Owing to Thanks to As a result of As a consequence of	man's hunting whales in large numbers,	they face extinction.

Cause		Effect
Man's hunting whales in large numbers	causes leads to results in is the reason for is responsible for	the danger of their becoming extinct.

Effect		Cause
Whales' facing extinction	is a result of is due to is a consequence of results from	man's hunting them in large numbers.

Effect		Cause
Whales face extinction,	for	man hunts them in large numbers.

EXERCISE 4: Using the given words, combine the following ideas.

- 1- House prices are rising rapidly in most parts of the country. First time buyers are experiencing difficulty buying a house.

- a) (therefore)
- b) (because)
- c) (so)
- d) (as a consequence of)
- e) (consequently)
- f) (due to)
- g) (be due to)
- h) (so ... that)
- i) (owing to the fact that)
- j) (since)

- 2- The basketball team have introduced a talented young player. They are winning more games.

- a) (such ... that)
- b) (result in)
- c) (result from)
- d) (as a result of)
- e) (thanks to)
- f) (on account of)
- g) (the reason for)
- h) (because)
- i) (so)
- j) (be a result of)

EXERCISE 5: Choose the correct completion.

- 1- Neglect and deprivation during childhood (*lead to/result from*) anti-social behaviour and delinquency in some teenagers.
- 2- (*Due to the fact that/Owing to*) many police departments are understaffed, crime continues to rise.
- 3- (*Due to the fact that/Owing to*) a shortage of trained police officers, crime continues to rise.
- 4- The long queues of traffic (*resulted in/resulted from*) an accident involving a car and a truck on the A41.
- 5- An accident involving a car and a truck on the A41 this morning (*resulted in/resulted from*) long queues of traffic.

- 6- (Thanks to/Due to the fact that) funding and a handful of volunteers, the woman's refuge is now operational.
- 7- She left her daughter at her mother's (so/as) she didn't want to drag her around all the shops.
- 8- She didn't want to trail around the shops with her daughter, (so/as) she left her at her sister's house.
- 9- He is a father of two children now; (therefore/since), he can't afford everything he used to.
- 10- The price increase is (since/due to) an increase in the price of raw materials.
- 11- (As a consequence of/The reason for) the threat of terrorist attacks, all Accident and Emergency staff are undergoing training for chemical and biological incidents.
- 12- She changed her job, not (because/for) she didn't like working for the council but (because/thanks to) she was offered so much money to manage the veterinary surgery.
- 13- (Because/Because of) the magazine came with a desirable free gift, I couldn't resist buying it.
- 14- (Because/Because of) the free nail varnish offered with the magazine, I decided to buy it.
- 15- (For/As) I am attending a meeting in London on Friday, I will have dinner with my sister who lives there.

Just for Fun

MORE THAN PUNCTUAL

Because of favourable winds, the flight from Seattle to Kansas City landed twenty minutes early. As the plane taxied toward the terminal, the head flight attendant made the usual announcement. "Thank you for flying with us," she said. Then she added, "When flying this airline in the future, should you encounter any delays, just remember — you owe us 20 minutes."

(by Laura Lind from Reader's Digest)

3-3 EXPRESSING PURPOSE

Amaç bildiren yapılar şunlardır: *so that, in order that, for the purpose that, for fear that, lest.*

- a) **So that** ve **in order that** aynı anlama sahiptir ve kullanımı kuralları da aynıdır. Ancak **in order that** daha az kullanılan bir bağlaçtır. **So that** ve **in order that** 'in' bağlı bulunduğu cümle, temel cümledeki eylemin yapılış amacını ifade eder.

She is learning computing. She wants to find a better job.

She is learning computing **because she wants** to find a better job.

She is learning computing **so that/in order that** she can find a better job.

I got up early **because I didn't want** to be late for my interview.

I got up early **so that/in order that** I wouldn't be late for my interview.

So that/in order that temel cümle ile yan cümle arasında **tense uyumu** gerektirir. Bağlı bulundukları cümle genellikle ikinci bölümde yer alır ancak cümlelerin başında da bulunabilir. Temel cümle ile yan cümlede kullanabileceğimiz **tense** ve **modal** lar şunlardır:

Present/Future

Main clause		so that		Subordinate Clause
am/is/are doing	+		+	do/does
do/does				am/is/are
be going to do				can
will do				will
have/has done				will be able to
				may

Past

did	+	so that	+	would
had done				could
				would be able to
				might

She **is studying** very hard this year **so that** she **can pass** the university exam.
I **want** to finish all the work today **so that** I **will be** free tomorrow.
They **have bought** a bigger house **so that** the children **can each get** their own room.
I **closed** the door **so that** the noise in the next room **wouldn't bother** me so much.
She **went** to İzmir **so that** she **could see** her friends.

So that/in order that Türkçeye üç şekilde çevrilebilir:

I withdrew some money from the bank **so that** I would have plenty on me while shopping.

- 1- Alışveriş yaparken yanımda fazla para **olsun diye** bankadan biraz para çektim.
- 2- Alışveriş yaparken yanımda fazla para **olması için** bankadan biraz para çektim.
- 3- Bankadan biraz para çektim **ki böylece** alışveriş yaparken yanımda fazla para **olacaktı**.

b) **For the purpose that**, so that ile aynı anlamı verir.

She is now attending a conversation club **for the purpose that/so that** she can practise speaking English.

Lest "for fear that, in case" anlamındadır ve genellikle **should** ile kullanılır. Temel cümlelerin Tense' ine uygun olarak Simple Present ve Simple Past tense de kullanılabilir. **Lest** Türkçeye olumsuz olarak çevrilir.

We all spoke in quiet voices **lest** we should wake the baby.
Bebegi uyandırmayalım diye hepimiz alçak sesle konuştuk.

We all spoke in quiet voices **for fear that** we might wake the baby.
Bebegi uyandırırız korkusuyla hepimiz alçak sesle konuştuk.

c) **For the purpose of** ve **for fear of** kendinden sonra **gerund** alır.

She went to her husband's office **for the purpose of** seeing him.
We all spoke in quiet voices **for fear of** waking the baby.

d) Amaç bildirmek için **to/in order to/so as to + infinitive** de kullanabiliriz.

She lay on the sofa because she wanted to rest for a while.
She lay on the sofa so that she could rest for a while.
She lay on the sofa **to rest** for a while.
in order to rest for a while.
so as to rest for a while.

Olumsuz cümlede **in order not to, so as not to** kullanılır.

We kept the news secret because we didn't want to upset her.
We kept the news secret so that we wouldn't upset her.
We kept the news secret **in order not to upset** her.
so as not to upset her.

To, in order to ve **so as to** cümlelerin başında da kullanılabilir.

To be successful, you should work harder.
In order to be successful, you should work harder.
So as to be successful, you should work harder.

e) **So that** ile **in case** * arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz. **In case** ' ın, bir eylemin gerçekleşmesi olasılığına karşı önceden hazırlanmayı ifade ettiğini daha önce görmüştük. **So that** ise bir eylemin gerçekleşmesi için yapılan hazırlığı ifade eder. Şu iki örneği karşılaştıralım:

I will take my umbrella with me **in case** it rains/should rain.
I will take my umbrella with me **so that** I don't get wet in the rain.

Birinci cümleyi Türkçeye 'Yağmur yağarsa diye şemsiyemi yanıma alacağım.' biçiminde çevirebiliriz. Yani yağmurun yağması olasılığına karşı hazırlıklı olmak istiyoruz. İkinci cümleyi ise 'Yağmurda ıslanmayayım diye (ıslanmamak için) şemsiyemi yanıma alacağım.' biçiminde çevirebiliriz. Buradan çıkaracağımız anlam 'Yağmur yağıyor ve ben ıslanmak istemiyorum. Bu yüzden şemsiyemi yanıma alacağım.' olabilir.

* **In case** hakkında ayrıntılı bilgi için bkz. ELS 5 Bölüm 6.

Ancak **so that** li cümleyi biraz değiştirerek yazarsak, **in case** li cümlelerin anlamını elde edebiliriz.

I will take my umbrella with me **so that** I don't get wet **if it rains**.
Yağmur yağarsa ıslanmayayım diye (ıslanmamak için) şemsiyemi yanıma alacağım.

I want to do some shopping **in case** my parents come at the weekend.
Hafta sonunda annemler **gelirse diye** biraz alışveriş yapmak istiyorum.

I want to do some shopping **so that** I will have plenty of food at home **if my parents come** at the weekend.
Hafta sonunda annemler **gelirse** evde bolca yiyecek **olsun diye** biraz alışveriş yapmak istiyorum.

- 1) Amaç bildiren **so that** ile sonuç bildiren **so** bazen karışıklık yaratabiliyor. Çünkü sonuç bildiren **so**, çok yaygın olmamakla birlikte, **so that** biçiminde kullanılabilir. Bunların ayrımını yaparken şu noktalara dikkat etmeliyiz:

- 1- Sonuç bildiren **so that** ikinci cümlelerin başında kullanılır ve genellikle kendinden önce bir virgül gelir.

She studied very little, **so that** she got a rather low grade.
Çok az çalıştı. Bu yüzden çok düşük bir not aldı.

Amaç bildiren **so that** cümlelerin başında da yer alabilir.

She studied very hard **so that** she could pass the exam.
So that she could pass the exam, she studied very hard.
Sınavı geçebilmek için çok çalıştı.

- 2- Amaç bildiren **so that** den sonra **Simple Past tense** kullanılmaz. Sonuç bildiren **so that** den sonra ise **Simple Past tense** yaygın olarak kullanılır.

They bought a large house, **so that** the children **had** their own rooms. (result)
Büyük bir ev aldılar. Böylece çocukların kendi odaları oldu.

They bought a large house **so that** the children **would have** their own rooms. (purpose)
Çocukların kendi odaları olsun diye büyük bir ev aldılar.

- 3- **Could, couldn't, would be able to, wouldn't be able to** amaç bildiren **so that** ile çok sık kullanılır. Ancak bu bağlaçla **was/were able to** kullanılmaz. **Was/were able to**, sonuç bildiren **so (that)** ile kullanılabilir.

She studied hard, **so that** she **was able to** pass the exam.
Çok çalıştı. Böylece sınavı geçebildi. (result)

She studied hard **so that** she **could** pass the exam.
Sınavı geçebilmek için çok çalıştı. (purpose)

Ancak **couldn't** her iki yapıyla da kullanıldığı için karışıklığa neden olabiliyor. Bu durumda **so that** in amaç mı yoksa sonuç mu bildirdiğini parçanın bütününden ya da konuşmanın akışından anlayabiliriz.

They locked the door **so that** he **couldn't** go out.

Bu cümleden şu iki anlamı çıkarabiliriz:

They locked the door, **so that he wasn't able to go out**.
Kapıyı kilitlediler. Bu yüzden dışarı çıkamadı. (result)

They locked the door **so that he wouldn't be able to go out**.
O dışarı çıkamasın diye kapıyı kilitlediler. (purpose)

EXERCISE 6: Combine the ideas by using **so that**, expressing purpose.

Example : She took a part-time job because she wanted to be able to spend more time with her children.

She took a part-time job so that she would be able to spend more time with her children.

- 1- She is cooking extra food tonight because she wants to have some left over for tomorrow.
.....
- 2- We bought a holiday home because we wanted to be able to take a break at any time.
.....
- 3- We're going to take a taxi to and back from the restaurant because we want to have a bottle of wine with our meal.
.....
- 4- She has taken the children to the park, since she wants to let them run around a bit.
.....
- 5- They are hiring two specialist drugs workers. They want to force young offenders into treatment.
.....
- 6- They hired two specialist drugs workers. They wanted to force young offenders into treatment.
.....
- 7- He went back to working as a salesman because he wanted to have a less stressful job.
.....
- 8- He is going to spend a year in England. He wants to improve his English.
.....
- 9- She spent a year in Germany in order to gain experience in an international company.
.....
- 10- They have developed a training course because they want to ensure all their staff can use the new computer system.
.....

3-4 CONCESSION AND CONTRAST

Karşıtlık bildiren bağlaçlar şunlardır: *although, though, even though, while, whereas, much as, however + adj./adv., no matter + question word, as.*

Bu bağlaçlar, belirtilen bir durumdan beklenmeyen bir sonucun çıktığını ifade etmemizi sağlar.

Although I was ill, I went to work.
She took a walk **even though** it was raining heavily.

Anımsayacağınız gibi, neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren **because, as, since** gibi bağlaçların beklenilen bir sonuç ifade ettiğini görmüştük. Karşıtlık bildiren bağlaçlar ise beklenmeyen bir sonuç ifade ederler. Şu iki örneği inceleyelim:

Because she studied hard, she passed the exam. (expected result)
Although she studied hard, she didn't pass the exam. (unexpected result)

Karşıtlık bildiren bağlaçlar, neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren bağlaçlarda da olduğu gibi, **tense uyumu** gerektirmez. Ancak yine de iki eylemin zaman yönünden ilişkisine dikkat etmek gerekir.

Although it **was** cold yesterday, I **took** my regular walk. (Eylemlerin her ikisi de dün gerçekleşti.)

Although it **was** cold yesterday, it **is** quite warm today.

Although it **has been** quite mild for some time, snow **is** expected in the coming days.

Although she **has been learning** English for over four years, she still **can't** speak it properly.

Although she **had been learning** English for over four years, she still **couldn't** speak it properly.

a) **Although, though, even though**

Bu bağlaçların üçü de aynı anlamı verir. **Even though** biraz daha vurgulu bir anlatımdır. Bağlacın bağlı bulunduğu cümle temel cümleden önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

Although she is quite good at music, she doesn't want to be a musician.
Though
Even though

She doesn't want to be a musician **although** she is quite good at music.
though
even though

Müzikte çok iyi **olduğu halde/olmasına rağmen**, müzisyen olmak istemiyor.

Though iki bağımsız cümleyi birleştirmek için de kullanılabilir. Bu kullanımıyla **though**, "but, yet" anlamını verir ve genellikle ikinci cümlelerin sonunda kullanılır ama ikinci cümlelerin başında da yer alabilir.

I didn't like the film, **though** I liked its background music.
I didn't like the film; I liked its background music, **though**.

I didn't like the film, **but/yet** I liked its background music.
Filmi beğenmedim **ama** fon müziğini beğendim.

- b) **In spite of** ve **despite**, "although" anlamını veren preposition'lardır. **In spite of** ve **despite** dan sonra bir cümle değil, **isim**, **zamir** ya da **isim-fiil** gelir.

Although/Though/Even though + a clause, main clause.

Although it was rainy, they went on a picnic.

In spite of/Despite + noun/pronoun/gerund, main clause.

In spite of the rain, they went on a picnic.

Though she was inexperienced, she got the job.

Despite her inexperience/her being inexperienced, she got the job.

Even though the food we were offered at the party looked wonderful, it tasted awful.

In spite of the wonderful look of the food we were offered at the party, it tasted awful.

Sue rejected the job with the accounting firm **even though she was offered a big salary**.

Kendisine yüksek bir maaş önerildiği halde Sue muhasebe şirketindeki işi reddetti.

Sue rejected the job with the accounting firm **despite the big salary she was offered**.

Kendisine önerilen yüksek maaşa rağmen Sue muhasebe şirketindeki işi reddetti.

- c) **Despite** ve **in spite of** dan sonra "the fact that" kullanırsak, devamında bir clause gelir.

Despite her old age, she still takes long walks every day.

Despite the fact that she is old, she still takes long walks every day.

in spite of practising every day, she is still bad at driving.

In spite of the fact that she practises every day, she is still bad at driving.

EXERCISE 7: Write sentences with the same meaning by using the word(s) in parentheses.

- 1- He has decided to buy the holiday cottage in spite of being heavily in debt already. (*even though*)
- 2- I didn't buy the rug even though I was offered a fifty percent discount. (*despite*)
- 3- He eats his Sunday lunch at his mother's home every week though he doesn't live there any more. (*in spite of*)
- 4- I think he loves living on his own despite still spending a great deal of time at his mother's. (*even though*)
- 5- Even though she wasn't as well qualified as the others, to our surprise, she got the job. (*despite*)

- 6- In spite of being a cruel sport, fox hunting attracts many participants in rural areas. (even though)
- 7- In spite of struggling to cover his own expenses, he volunteers for a children's charity at weekends. (although)
- 8- Despite having ample free time, her house is never tidy. (although)
- 9- Though this job doesn't require much knowledge, it is generally well-paid. (despite)
- 10- Although the decorating is finished, they won't open for business until after Bayram. (in spite of)

EXERCISE 8: Choose the correct completion.

- 1- Tourists are still arriving in the town (despite/although) the warnings from the government about terrorist attacks.
- 2- (Despite/Although) she claims to be unable to cook, she always brings something delicious and home-made for her lunch.
- 3- (Despite/Although) her claims that she cannot cook, she always brings something delicious and home-made for her lunch.
- 4- There were still amendments to the project that we wanted to make, we didn't do badly considering the time-scale, (although/though).
- 5- Numbers of nuisance calls received by the fire brigade are continuing to rise (in spite of/though) the introduction of jail sentences for offenders.
- 6- (Even though/Despite) the long journey to the nearest beach, Daniel goes water-skiing every weekend.
- 7- (Although/In spite of) he hates paperwork, he is always up-to-date with his filing.
- 8- (Although/In spite of) the fact that the washing machine was second-hand when we bought it, it has lasted another ten years.
- 9- He said he would read all of the questions (though/in spite of) he didn't feel confident at all.
- 10- (Even though/In spite of) there was a stiff breeze blowing across the beach, sitting outside was still pleasurable.

d) As, much as

Much as "although" anlamını verir ve kendinden sonra bir clause gelir.

Much as I like sports, I dislike football.
Although I like sports, I dislike football.
Sporu sevmeme rağmen futbolu sevmem.

Much as he tried, he couldn't persuade his father.
Although he tried hard, he couldn't persuade his father.
Çok uğraştığı halde babasını ikna edemedi.

As, karşıtlık bildiren bir bağlaç olarak, bir sıfat ya da zarftan sonra kullanılır ve kendisini bir cümle izler. Aynı yapıda **though** da kullanılır.

Adj. / Adv. + as / though + subject + verb

Hard as I try, my cooking is not so good as yours.

Hard though I try, my cooking is not so good as yours.

Though/Although I try hard, my cooking is not so good as yours.

Çok uğraştığım halde benim yemeklerim seninkiler kadar iyi olmuyor.

Patient though/as he is, he couldn't bear the noise the children were making in the street.

Although he is patient, he couldn't bear the noise the children were making in the street.

Sabırlı olduğu halde sokakta çocukların yaptığı gürültüye katlanamadı.

Quickly though/as they worked, they failed to finish the work in time.

Although they worked quickly, they failed to finish the work in time.

Hızlı çalıştıkları halde işi vaktinde bitiremediler.

e) However + adj./adv., no matter + question word

However ve **no matter** karşıtlık bildiren bağlaç olarak aynı anlamı taşırlar. Her ikisi de "although"un ifade ettiği anlamı verir ancak daha vurguludurlar.

However + adj./adv. + **subject + verb, main clause**

No matter + QW + **subject + verb, main clause**

However ve **no matter**'ın bağlı bulunduğu cümle, temel cümleden önce ya da sonra yer alabilir. **No matter**'dan sonra daima bir soru sözcüğü kullanılır.

However late it is, you can call me for help.

No matter how late it is, you can call me for help.

Ne kadar geç olursa olsun, yardım için beni arayabilirsin.

However hard I tried, I couldn't succeed.

No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't succeed.

Ne kadar uğraşıysam da başaramadım.

You must know how to stand alone **however many friends you have**.

You must know how to stand alone **no matter how many friends you have**.

Ne kadar çok arkadaşın olursa olsun kendi başına ayakta durmayı bilmelisin.

No matter + question word yapısının verdiği anlamı **wherever, whatever, whoever** gibi sözcüklerle de verebiliriz.

No matter what you do, don't join a street gang.

Whatever you do, don't join a street gang.

Ne yaparsan yap ama bir gençlik çetesine karışma.

No matter where you go, keep some money in reserve.

Wherever you go, keep some money in reserve.

Nereye gidersen git, kenarda biraz para bulundur.

No matter who has taken my book, I want it back at once.

Whoever has taken my book, I want it back at once.

Kitabımı kim aldıysa hemen geri vermesini istiyorum.

EXERCISE 9: Write sentences with the same meaning by using the words in parentheses.

- 1- Whichever subject you choose to study at university, you'll have to work hard. (*no matter*)
- 2- No matter where we go on holiday, we will be back before the 18th of August. (*wherever*)
- 3- Whenever the Treatment Task Force holds a meeting, Ian always has a good excuse for not attending. (*no matter*)
- 4- I don't approve of the wording of the report no matter who wrote it. (*whoever*)
- 5- No matter what colour it is going to be, I don't want to wear a uniform. (*whatever*)
- 6- However many times I read my German essay, I keep finding more mistakes. (*no matter*)
- 7- No matter when I call on my father, he is always busy in the garden. (*whenever*)
- 8- It is still more exciting to watch the match live no matter how bad the weather is. (*however*)
- 9- However hard he works, his boss never compliments him. (*no matter*)
- 10- We wouldn't like to live in America even though the standard of living there is high. (*no matter*)

f) However, nevertheless, nonetheless

Bu sözcükler karşıtlık bildiren geçiş sözcükleridir (transitions). İkinci cümlede yani sonucu ifade eden cümlede kullanılırlar ve cümleler yer değiştiremez.

Although it was cold, she went out for a walk.
It was cold. **However**, she went out for a walk.

Nevertheless,
Nonetheless,

Hava soğuktu. Buna rağmen/Yine de yürüyüşe çıktı.

She studied hard; **however**, she couldn't pass the exam.
nevertheless,
nonetheless,

Çok çalıştı ama yine de sınavı geçemedi.

Just for Fun

TO PUT OUT THE BURNING HELL

A Texas oilman died and went to heaven. After a few days, his bragging was getting on St. Peter's nerves. No matter what part of paradise he was shown, the oilman claimed it failed to measure up to Texas. Finally, St. Peter took him to the edge of heaven in order that he could look straight into hell. "Have you got anything like that in Texas?" the saint demanded.

"No," the oilman replied, "But I know some old boys down in Houston who can put it out."

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 10: Write sentences with the same meaning by using the words in parentheses.

- 1- She has a responsible job with a high salary; however, she feels discontented. (*in spite of*)
.....
- 2- Although Albrighton Hall is the nicest hotel in Shrewsbury, it is also the most expensive. (*however*)
.....
- 3- He competed in the cycle race in spite of having just recovered from serious injuries. (*nevertheless*)
.....
- 4- Despite having been engaged for ten years, they decided against getting married. (*nonetheless*)
.....
- 5- Even though he has a speech impediment, he sings beautifully. (*nevertheless*)
.....

g) But...anyway, but...still, yet...still, still

Bu bağlaçlar iki tam cümleyi birleştirir. İkinci cümleinin başında kullanılırlar ve kendilerinden önce bir virgül gelir ya da birinci cümleyi noktalarıp, büyük harfle ikinci cümleyi başlatabilirler. Bu bağlaçların hepsi "ama yine de" anlamını verir.

It was cold, **but** she went out for a walk **anyway**.
 It was cold, **but** she **still** went out for a walk.
 It was cold, **yet** she **still** went out for a walk.
 It was cold. **Still**, she went out for a walk.
 Hava soğuktu **ama yine de** yürüyüşe çıktı.

EXERCISE 11: Combine the ideas in the two sentences using the given words. Pay attention to correct punctuation.

- 1- The library also offers CDs and videos. Members don't often use these facilities.
 - a) yet
 - b) though
 - c) in spite of
 - d) however
 - e) but ... anyway
 - f) despite the fact that

2- She is well past 60. She jogs along the beach every morning.

- a) nevertheless
- b) although
- c) yet ... still
- d) but ... anyway
- e) in spite of
- f) nonetheless

h) Showing Direct Opposition

Tam bir karşıtlık ifade eden yapılar şunlardır: **while, whereas, but, however, on the other hand, in contrast, on the contrary**. Bu yapılar, iki nesneyi karşılaştırırken, birinin diğerinin tam tersi olduğunu ifade etmemizi sağlar.

Ayşe is **hardworking**. Her brother is **lazy**.
Ayşe is hardworking, **but** her brother is lazy.

Ayşe is hardworking, **while** her brother is lazy.
Whereas Ayşe is hardworking, her brother is lazy.

Ayşe is hardworking; **however**, her brother is lazy.
Ayşe is hardworking. Her brother, **on the other hand**, is lazy.

Whereas ve **while** bağlaçtır ve bağlı bulundukları cümle birinci ya da ikinci sırada yer alabilir.

Whereas/while some countries are rich, others are poor.
Some countries are rich, **whereas/while** others are poor.
Bazı ülkeler zenginken, bazıları fakirdir.

But iki bağımsız cümleyi birleştiren bir bağlaçtır. İkinci cümlenin başında yer alır.

Some countries are rich, **but** others are poor.

However ve **on the other hand**, "oysa, ise" anlamlarını veren geçiş sözcükleridir. **On the other hand** genellikle ikinci cümlenin öznesinden sonra kullanılır.

Some countries are rich. **However**, others are poor.
Bazı ülkeler zengindir. **Fakat/Oysa** bazıları fakirdir.

Some countries are rich. Others, **on the other hand**, are poor.
Bazı ülkeler zengindir. Bazıları **ise** fakirdir.

NOTE: "On the one hand ... On the other hand" bir olayın çelişen iki yönünü ifade ederken kullanılır.

She has a dilemma and she doesn't know what to do.
On the one hand, she very much wants to go abroad for her university education.
On the other hand, she knows that her family will have difficulty affording it.

Çok müşkül bir durumda ve ne yapacağını bilemiyor.
Bir yandan, yurt dışında okumayı çok istiyor. **Öte yandan**, ailesinin bunu karşılamak için zorlanacağını biliyor.)

In contrast, iki nesneyi karşılaştırırken kullanılır ve tam bir karşıtlık ifade eder.

Southern Turkey has hot, humid summers. Northern Turkey **in contrast**, has summers which are cool and windy.

In contrast to/with, prepositional phrase'dir. Kendinden sonra isim gelir.

In contrast to his sister, Jack is a very tidy boy.
Kızkardeşinin **aksine** Jack çok düzenli bir çocuktur.

On the contrary de bu grupta yer alır ancak kullanımı çok kısıtlıdır. **On the contrary**, söylenen bir ifadenin doğru olmadığını, tam tersi bir durumun söz konusu olduğunu ifade eder. Özellikle **on the other hand** ile **on the contrary** birbirine karıştırılır. Aradaki ayrımı şu örneklerle inceleyelim:

You say she is very beautiful. **I, on the contrary**, find her rather ugly.
Onun çok güzel olduğunu söylüyorsun. **Aksine** ben onu çok çirkin buluyorum.

I don't find her particularly beautiful. **On the other hand** she is not ugly either.
Onu çok güzel bulmuyorum **ama** çirkin de değil.

Sue: It's very cold today.

Jack: No, it isn't very cold today. **On the contrary**, it's quite warm today.
Bugün hava çok soğuk değil. **Aksine** oldukça ılık.

Sue: It's very cold today.

Jack: It's not very cold today. **On the other hand**, it is not warm either.
Bugün hava çok soğuk değil **ama** ılık da değil.

EXERCISE 12: Complete the sentences, using the **opposite** of the words in bold type.

- 1- Eagles are **rare** in Scotland, while the smaller birds of prey buzzards are
- 2- He **deliberately** misled the police with false evidence, but then contradicted himself, which alerted their suspicions.
- 3- Walking alone in Manchester at night is **dangerous**, whereas shopping there during the day is perfectly
- 4- The carpet I chose for my stairs is made from **artificial** fibres; however, it looks like wool.
- 5- At the moment, I am **reluctant** to work overtime, but luckily, most of my colleagues are to.

EXERCISE 13: Write sentences with the same meaning by using the words in parentheses.

- 1- Tobacco is a stimulant, while alcohol is a depressant. (*on the other hand*)
.....
- 2- Tea tree oil is an effective antiseptic, it smells disgusting, though. (*however*)
.....
- 3- Whereas sea fishing requires a boat, which is expensive even to hire, fishing from the riverbank costs very little. (*on the other hand*)
.....
- 4- I found his brother rude and disrespectful, while both of his sisters were delightful. (*on the other hand*)
.....
- 5- The children are getting more and more excited about the trip to the zoo tomorrow, yet it seems that the weather will turn bad. (*however*)
.....

EXERCISE 14: Complete the sentences with *on the other hand* or *on the contrary*, whichever is appropriate.

- 1- The route will be slightly longer;, it will avoid the chaos of the city centre.
- 2- The second house we saw had larger rooms than the first one;, it was further from work.
- 3- I don't think children should watch too much television;, I believe viewing should be limited to one hour a day.
- 4- Prince Charles has eighty-five servants and leads a lavish personal lifestyle;, he entertains foreign dignitaries and holds many charity events.
- 5- Many people don't think the workers are justified in striking., they argue that they are already paid enough money.

TEST YOURSELF 1

- 1- its own special conditions, the Earth is in some ways similar to the other inner planets — the group of planets closer to the sun.
 A) Since B) Whereas
 C) Despite D) However
 E) Owing to

- 2- I had my car checked thoroughly I wouldn't have any trouble on the way, yet it still caused me a few minor problems.
 A) so that B) in case
 C) since D) even if
 E) however

- 3- She phoned some of her friends living some distance away to inform them of the date of her wedding just they hadn't received the invitation she sent them.
 A) in case B) so that
 C) unless D) whenever
 E) until

- 4- There is much more today for the children to learn than in the past;, the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools is quite tough.
 A) however B) thus
 C) inasmuch as D) otherwise
 E) moreover

- 5- The factory is now on the verge of going bankrupt, the owner wanted to expand too quickly and took out a lot of bank loans.
 A) due to B) so
 C) just D) for
 E) thus

- 6- we were clearing the attic, we came across a wooden box full of photographs of our deceased grandparents.
 A) As soon as B) By the time
 C) Whenever D) Whereas
 E) While

- 7- Garbage collection is not usually looked upon as a health measure the collectors go on strike, and then we realise its importance to maintaining our health.
 A) until B) by the time
 C) as long as D) after
 E) although

- 8- in the history of the literature of most peoples, poetry was the first literary expression of the Germans.
 A) Such B) So
 C) As D) For
 E) Like

- 9- It was reportedly through a transfusion his second heart operation that the American tennis player Arthur Ashe contracted the AIDS virus.
 A) instead of B) during
 C) when D) despite
 E) while

- 10- Few pets became popular as quickly as parakeets, called budgies, which are small parrots native to tropical regions.
 A) also B) besides
 C) as if D) when
 E) rather

- 11- the fisherman waits for the fish to come to his bait, more patience is required in the still fishing technique than in any other.
 A) Wherever B) Though
 C) Much as D) Owing to
 E) Since

- 12- a new method, machine or gadget is invented, it helps humankind to live a little easier or better or longer.
 A) Until B) However
 C) Just as D) By the time
 E) Whenever

- 13- whether a product has been canned commercially or at home, foods that are contained in cans that appear swollen or dented should not be eaten.
 A) The fact that B) Rather than
 C) Every time D) Regardless of
 E) In contrast to

14- a long and expensive campaign by World Health Organisation to exterminate the mosquito carrier, malaria has not been eliminated in Africa.

- A) Consequently B) On account of
C) In spite of D) Instead of
E) Rather than

15- From the 18th century onward, knowledge of the world increased, new subjects had been added and old ones split up into branches.

- A) so B) during
C) as D) whether
E) much as

16- the Earth and the other planets move around the sun, the sun itself moves through a galaxy, or large group of stars, called the Milky Way.

- A) While B) Whether
C) However D) As though
E) Despite

17- The tongues of certain reptiles function primarily as sensory organs, cats and some other mammals use their tongues for grooming and cleaning.

- A) therefore B) or else
C) in spite of D) whereas
E) likewise

18- New laws or new interpretations of existing laws may make activities criminal that were once legal, they may legalise acts that were once criminal.

- A) therefore B) since
C) nevertheless D) inasmuch as
E) while

19- the time that the Industrial Revolution swept through Europe, Beirut began to grow rapidly, becoming a trade link between Europe and the Middle East.

- A) For B) During
C) When D) As
E) While

20- the mid-20th century, there has been a shift in the emphasis of archaeological study: from finding out how cultures change to trying to understand why they change.

- A) Until B) Since
C) During D) Before
E) Because

21- all the ingredients are combined, the perfume is often aged like wine, sometimes for longer than a year.

- A) By the time B) Just as
C) Even if D) After
E) Upon

22- The society in Myanmar, in keeping with its religion, is quite democratic and fluid. There is no caste system, is there a true nobility.

- A) or B) also
C) nor D) just
E) as

23- Dual-fuel boilers can use oil gas, whichever is less costly.

- A) whether/or B) hardly/when
C) neither/nor D) no sooner/than
E) either/or

24- humans have been present in large numbers for a long time, such as India and China, the need for land for agriculture and settlement has meant the destruction of wildlife and natural vegetation.

- A) Wherever B) No matter
C) So that D) However
E) Even if

25- The Norwegian skier Aamodt and his friend Lasse Kjus were called the "dream team" their dreamy absent-mindedness about everything except skiing.

- A) whoever B) because of
C) as a result D) merely as
E) therefore

26- It was a bad year for James: he lost all his money and his wife

- A) rather more B) moreover
C) as well D) either
E) nonetheless

27- The boy maintained that he was merely playing on his computer he gained access to the bank's customer database.

- A) after B) when
C) much as D) whereas
E) since

28- what the consequences may be, she seems determined to go ahead with her plans.

- A) However B) Even if
C) As though D) Although
E) No matter

29- Packaging is the first thing that meets the customer's eye, it must be designed to help sell the product.

- A) so B) nor
C) for D) or
E) as

30- does the Eiffel Tower dominate the skyline of Paris, it is also a landmark of construction history.

- A) Hardly/when B) Neither/nor
C) Not only/but D) Only if/as
E) The more/the less

31- I wasn't offended at all by not being invited to Susan's party;, I was glad that I didn't have to bear her showing off.

- A) however B) consequently
C) on the contrary D) nonetheless
E) on the other hand

32- Rwanda is a small country, it is rich in resources and economic potential.

- A) Since B) When
C) Despite D) Although
E) In contrast to

33- Paris is a beautiful city with lots of historic monuments the Arc De Triomphe.

- A) while B) such as
C) both D) rather than
E) as well

34- cattle and sheep are allowed to overgraze the grassland, this practice will jeopardize the range.

- A) So that B) In case
C) More than D) If
E) Thus

35- The United States was represented at the Geneva Conference in 1864, but it did not sign the Red Cross Convention 18 years later.

- A) while B) during
C) after D) by the time
E) until

36- She was always ready to help others busy she herself was.

- A) though B) however
C) rather D) when
E) while

37- El Greco, who was born in Greece, is considered a Spanish painter he did his greatest work in Toledo, Spain.

- A) because B) when
C) so that D) while
E) therefore

38- Mediterranean people are particularly fond of sidewalk cafes, where a cup of coffee, a glass of wine or a meal can be enjoyed with friends the "world" passes by.

- A) as B) just
C) though D) so
E) during

39- The Strait of Gibraltar provides the only natural connection between the Mediterranean Sea and the oceans of the world;, it is one of the most-used sea-lanes in history.

- A) however B) no matter
C) because D) therefore
E) even though

40- viewing literature and technology as opposing forces, the poet claimed that "poetry is part of our shared, communal life, as surely as is the Internet."

- A) As soon as B) Since
C) The reason for D) In order to
E) Rather than

41- Some types of birds suffered the damage to their breeding and wintering ranges.

- A) due to B) in addition to
C) when D) despite
E) since

- 42- One of Ireland's finest writers, William Butler Yeats served a long apprenticeship in the arts his genius was fully developed.
- A) unless B) before
C) just as D) since
E) by the time
- 43- Her friends, aware that she would suffer from her abrupt manner, told her to behave more reasonably in the office;, she ignored them all and was soon fired.
- A) in order that
B) nevertheless
C) on the other hand
D) as a result
E) otherwise
- 44- During the 1960s and 1970s Brazil managed to slow down its high population increase;, it also raised its people's standard of living.
- A) in contrast B) otherwise
C) furthermore D) in addition to
E) therefore
- 45- organic polymers, which may occur naturally, silicones can only be produced synthetically.
- A) Unlike B) Likewise
C) Just as D) More than
E) Not only
- 46- Rabies, a disease that can pass to humans who have been bitten by infected dogs, is almost always fatal the virus gets to the brain.
- A) however B) by the time
C) as though D) when
E) even if
- 47- their keen sense of smell, dogs are used by law enforcement agencies to uncover illegal drugs.
- A) While B) Since
C) Besides D) Whereas
E) Because of
- 48- the introduction of mass-production technology, clothes were normally produced by individual tailors.
- A) Unless B) When
C) As soon as D) Until
E) By the time
- 49- he was famous enough to make a living from his books, the author was over forty.
- A) Besides B) Until
C) By the time D) Unless
E) Even though
- 50- The Mediterranean, the base of many traditional fishing economies, is a poor fishery compared with the Atlantic.
- A) owing to B) though
C) nor D) not only
E) as well
- 51- had the race started one of the athletes stumbled and fell down, injuring himself badly.
- A) The moment/as
B) Not only/but also
C) Whether/or
D) Hardly/when
E) Both/and
- 52- Throughout the winter, I had planned what to do summer had arrived, but nothing went as planned.
- A) once B) while
C) so that D) unless
E) though
- 53- I locked the door, I noticed that I'd left my umbrella inside.
- A) Much as B) As though
C) So long as D) Whereas
E) Just as
- 54- I won't be able to buy a new dress for my sister's wedding I get paid by the 15th.
- A) while B) the sooner
C) however D) by the time
E) unless
- 55- political unrest caused by the disharmonious coalition, the economic crisis plagued the country throughout the previous year.
- A) While/as well
B) Not only/but also
C) Whether/or
D) No sooner/than
E) Just as/when

4- REDUCTION of ADVERBIAL CLAUSES to MODIFYING PHRASES

Bir zarf tümcecğini sözcük öbeği biçiminde kısaltabiliriz. Kısaltma yapabilmenin temel koşulu, yan cümle ile temel cümledeki öznenin aynı olmasıdır. Özneler farklı ise kısaltma yapamayız. Kısaltma yapabileceğimiz bağlaçlar ve kısaltma biçimleri şöyledir:

a) After, before, while

Active: While I **was** reading a book last night, I fell asleep.
While reading a book last night, I fell asleep.
Reading a book last night, I fell asleep.

Passive: While **it was** being carried, the table got broken.
While being carried, the table got broken.

Active: After we **ate/had eaten** dinner, we went out for a walk.
After eating/ After having eaten dinner, we went out for a walk.
Having eaten dinner, we went out for a walk.

Passive: After he **was/had been** promoted, he became more interested in his job.
After **being/having been** promoted, he became more interested in his job.
Having been promoted, he became more interested in his job.

Active: Before **she came** to this city, she lived in the country.
Before coming to this city, she lived in the country.

Passive: Before **she was** elected Prime Minister, she worked as a university teacher.
Before being elected Prime Minister, she worked as a university teacher.

(Note: Kısaltma yaparken "before" atılamaz.)

b) When

When, arka arkaya yapılmış eylemleri ifade eden iki cümleyi bağlıyorsa; active cümlede **when + clause** yerine **on/upon + doing** kullanılır.

When **she finished** her report, she left the office.
On/upon finishing her report, she left the office.

Passive cümlede ya da "be" fiilinin asıl fiil olduğu cümlede, özne ve "be" fiili atılır; **when + past participle/a noun** kullanılır.

When **he was** a young man, he was very ambitious.
When a young man, he was very ambitious.

When **they are** used too often, sedative drugs may cause addiction.
When used too often, sedative drugs may cause addiction.

When, bazı cümlelerde "**while**" anlamında kullanılır. Yanı temel cümle ile yan cümledeki eylemler aynı zamanlıdır. Bu durumda kısaltma, **when + doing** biçiminde yapılır.

When **you are** travelling abroad, make sure you have traveller's cheques with you.
When travelling abroad, make sure you have traveller's cheques with you.

c) Until, since

Until, genellikle passive cümlelerde kısaltılabilir.

Prepositions must be studied until **they are** learnt by heart.
Prepositions must be studied **until learnt** by heart.

Since, "...den beri" anlamındaysa **since + doing** biçiminde kısaltılır.

Since **I came** to this city, I have lived in the same house.
Since coming to this city, I have lived in the same house.

d) Neden - sonuç ilişkisi bildiren clause'larda **as, since, because** gibi bağlaçlar atılarak **doing/having done** kullanılır.

Because she is married now, she has more responsibilities.
Being married now, she has more responsibilities.

Since she was tired, she went to bed early.
Being tired, she went to bed early.

Eğer adverbial clause'daki eylem temel cümledeki eylemden önce gerçekleşmişse **having done** kullanılır.

Because I sprained my ankle yesterday, I now have difficulty walking.
Having sprained my ankle yesterday, I now have difficulty walking.

Because I had sprained my ankle, I could hardly walk.
Having sprained my ankle, I could hardly walk.

Adverbial clause'da **be + adjective** kullanılmışsa, bu yapıyı **being + adjective** ya da sadece **adjective** biçiminde kısaltabiliriz.

Because she is responsible for opening the office, she has to be there early.
Being responsible for opening the office, she has to be there early.
Responsible for opening the office, she has to be there early.

Olumsuz cümlelerde **not doing/not having done** kullanılır.

Because I don't know her phone number, I can't call her.
Not knowing her phone number, I can't call her.

Because she hadn't slept well the night before, she felt tired in the morning.
Not having slept well the night before, she felt tired in the morning.

Neden-sonuç ilişkisi bildiren cümlelerde, temel cümleyle yan cümlelerin öznelere farklıyken de kısaltma yapmak mümkündür. Ancak kısaltmada her iki cümlelerin de öznesini belirtmek gerekir. Örnekleri inceleyiniz:

Because **our car** is broken-down, **we** have been travelling to work by bus since last week.
Our car being broken-down, **we** have been travelling to work by bus since last week.

As **the weather** was cold, **we** had to cancel the picnic.
The weather being cold, **we** had to cancel the picnic.

As **the manager** went abroad for a conference, **the assistant manager** will preside over the meeting.
The manager having gone abroad, **the assistant manager** will preside over the meeting.

Because **there** was a serious accident on the highway, **we** had to wait for a long time.
There being a serious accident on the highway, **we** had to wait for a long time.

- e) Koşul cümlesi oluşturan bağlaçlardan **if, unless, as if, ve whether...or** kısaltılmış yapıyla kullanılabilir.

If **they were** collected together, his poems would fill a volume.
If **collected together**, his poems would fill a volume.

Unless **this case is** explained properly, it will continue to confuse people.
Unless **explained properly**, this case will continue to confuse people.

She was speaking strangely, as if **she was trying** to conceal something from us.
She was speaking strangely, **as if trying** to conceal something from us.

- f) Çok yaygın olmamakla birlikte, **although** da kısaltılmış yapıyla kullanılabilir.

Although their products **are** not as good as ours, they are more expensive.
Although **not as good as ours**, their products are more expensive.
(Bizimkiler kadar iyi olmadığı halde onların ürünleri daha pahalı.)

Although it **was constructed** many years ago, the building is still in good condition.
Although **constructed** many years ago, the building is still in good condition.

EXERCISE 15: Change the adverbial clauses to modifying phrases.

- 1- Because we have limited time for our presentation, we should set up our equipment in advance.
.....
- 2- When you hire a car, you should always check for dents and scratches.
.....
- 3- If this disease isn't treated, it can lead to blindness.
.....
- 4- Before I went on holiday, I recorded a new message on my answer machine.
.....
- 5- A fire fighter was severely injured while he was putting out a fire.
.....
- 6- When he heard that his wife had been injured, he rushed to the hospital.
.....
- 7- They should have tried to resolve some of the problems before they partitioned the country.
.....
- 8- Because he had worked for fifteen years in rehabilitation, he thought it was time for him to take on a managerial role.
.....
- 9- Because it is rich in vitamin C, orange juice is thought to be useful for guarding against coughs and colds.
.....
- 10- When it is roasted with rosemary, lamb is particularly delicious.
.....
- 11- As there was public outrage at her crimes, not many people thought that she should be released early.
.....
- 12- Unless they are supported after treatment, alcoholics often suffer relapses.
.....
- 13- Because cork is highly compressible and resilient, it is ideal for sealing bottles.
.....
- 14- After he gave the presentation, he asked whether anyone had any questions.
.....
- 15- Because she had committed hideous crimes, she was ordered to spend the rest of her natural life behind bars.
.....

EXERCISE 16: In the sentences below, there is something odd in meaning. Rewrite them so that the intended meaning is clear.

Example : Being written in French, I didn't understand a word from the report.
As it was written in French, I didn't understand a word from the report.

- 1- Being apparently handled roughly, I didn't want to buy Richard's car.

- 2- Not considering his wife's feelings, she didn't speak to him for a week.

- 3- Having driven through the flood on the road, the engine seized up completely.

- 4- While running to catch the bus, it pulled away.

- 5- Having consulted other students on the course, the case study seemed a little more straightforward.

Just for Fun

HOW TO COMMUNICATE

Shortly after being promoted, our over-zealous young production manager instructed that in future all communication with him must be in writing.

The following morning, he met an elderly member of staff, who silently produced from his waistcoat pocket a small card and presented it to him. On it, in copperplate handwriting, were two words:

"Good Morning."

(from Reader's Digest)

5- CONTINUING THE SAME IDEA

Herhangi bir konuda belirttiğimiz bir görüşe ilave yaparken "also" anlamında **moreover**, **furthermore**, **in addition** ve **besides** kullanırız. Bu sözcükler "ayrıca, yanı sıra, ilaveten" anlamlarını verir. Bu yapıları kullanırken dikkat etmemiz gereken nokta, önce belirttiğimiz ifade ile çelişmeyen görüşler ilave etmemizdir. Yani bir şeyin iyi bir özelliğini belirtmişsek, bir başka iyi özelliğini ekleyebiliriz.

I want to rent that house. It's very large, with four rooms.

Moreover, it has a wonderful sea view.

Furthermore,

In addition,

Besides,

Running a big car has certain disadvantages.

First of all, it's expensive to run because it uses more petrol than the smaller models;

moreover, it's difficult to park.

furthermore,

in addition,

besides,

In addition to ve **besides**, preposition olarak kullanılır ve kendilerinden sonra isim gelir.

In addition to her beauty, she has intelligence and charm.
Besides

A well-balanced diet should contain other nutrients **in addition to/besides** vitamins and proteins.

In addition to/Besides working in an office during the day, she is attending evening classes to improve her secretarial skills.

NOTE: **Beside** ve **besides** arasındaki ayrımı dikkat ediniz.

Beside, "next to" anlamında bir preposition'dır.

Their house is **beside** the sea. (Onların evi deniz **kenarında**.)
She sat **beside** me at the meeting. (O, toplantıda benim **yanımda** oturdu.)

Besides, "ilaveten, yanı sıra" anlamını veren bir preposition'dır.

Istanbul has lots of natural attractions **besides** its historical places.
(Tarihi yerlerin **yanı sıra** İstanbul'un pek çok doğal güzellikleri de vardır.)

EXERCISE 17: Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

Considered the most influential architect of his time, Frank Lloyd Wright designed about 1,000 structures. (1) a pioneer (2) ideas were well ahead of his time, Wright (3) for acceptance of every new design. Although Wright's work was always controversial, he was recognised in Europe as early as 1910 with the publication in Germany of his drawings. In 1925 the Dutch architectural magazine *Wendingen* produced a book of his life's work, and *Architectural Forum* devoted entire issues to his work in 1938 and again in 1949. He (4) the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1941, but it was not (5) 1949 that he received a similar medal from the American Institute of Architects.

1-

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A) Even | B) So |
| C) As | D) Such |
| E) Rather | |

2-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) where | B) whose |
| C) which | D) that |
| E) whom | |

3-

- A) will be fighting
B) ought to fight
C) has fought
D) had to fight
E) may be fighting

4-

- A) has been awarded
B) used to be awarded
C) could have awarded
D) had awarded
E) was awarded

5-

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A) until | B) by the time |
| C) when | D) while |
| E) since | |

The American author Upton Sinclair wrote (6) 90 novels but is best remembered for *The Jungle*, (7) he describes the bad sanitary and working conditions in the meat-packing industry in Chicago. Publication of the novel placed Sinclair in the ranks of the early 20th-century muckraking writers who used their pens (8) corruption and social injustice. (9) it was intended to arouse sympathy for the conditions of the workers, the novel (10) led to the passage of the first food inspection laws in the United States.

6-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) as much as | B) the most |
| C) so many | D) more than |
| E) much more | |

7-

- A) when B) whose
C) in which D) how
E) for what

8-

- A) exposed B) to expose
C) being exposed D) exposing
E) expose

9-

- A) Since B) Although
C) No matter D) Just as
E) However

10-

- A) instead B) despite
C) thus D) otherwise
E) though

Several kinds of bacteria get into milk during milking, processing and bottling and multiply rapidly (11) great care is taken to keep the cows' udders, milking machines and bottling equipment clean. (12) dairy cows are inspected at regular intervals to make sure they are not carrying diseases (13) tuberculosis, which can be transmitted to humans through milk. Fresh milk requires refrigeration and will keep up to ten days if it (14) in a dark, cool place. When (15) for even a short time in a warm environment, milk loses its fresh taste and much of its vitamin content and quickly turns sour.

11-

- A) in case B) if
C) unless D) as long as
E) whereas

12-

- A) Since B) Otherwise
C) Thus D) No matter
E) Even though

13-

- A) just B) such as
C) rather than D) moreover
E) much as

14-

- A) has stored
B) were stored
C) will have stored
D) is storing
E) is stored

15-

- A) is left B) to be left
C) has left D) left
E) having left

They told her to quit. She answered, "What for?" Nineteen-year-old Gertrude Ederle was on her way to becoming the first woman (16) the English Channel, and (17) the pleas of her coach a storm that closed the channel to normal shipping would stop her. She completed the crossing in record time. In 1925 she (18) her first, unsuccessful, attempt to swim the English Channel. Her successful effort on August 6, 1926, took only 14 hours and 31 minutes, which broke the men's record by 1 hour, 59 minutes, (19) the fact that rough seas forced her to swim 56 kilometres to cover the 34-kilometre distance. She was an overnight celebrity and toured for some time giving swimming exhibitions. (20) a spinal injury in 1933, she had to wear body casts for nearly four years, but she recovered and again swam for the public.

16-

- A) having swum B) swim
C) swum D) to swim
E) swam

17-

- A) whether...or
B) either...or
C) neither...nor
D) both...and
E) not only...but also

18-

- A) had made
B) used to make
C) was making
D) has made
E) should have made

19-

- A) although B) owing to
C) even if D) however
E) despite

20-

- A) Besides B) Due to
C) Since D) When
E) Instead of

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

- 8- In the end I went by bus
A) since I was feeling very tired
B) if I hadn't got up so late
C) that it stops so near the library
D) unless there has been a suitable train
E) whether or not it will arrive on time
(OYS 1991)
- 9- After working in an insurance company for more than a year ...
A) the company officials might have decided to give him a promotion
B) he had already left his job
C) they would have hired him as assistant manager
D) he started his own firm
E) he is leaving the office early
(OYS 1991)
- 10- Some people argue that certain oriental relaxation techniques, yoga and meditation, are extremely effective in the treatment of high blood pressure.
A) so
B) just as
C) such as
D) both
E) also
(OYS 1992)
- 11- You must always have a good breakfast every morning late you are.
A) no matter
B) however
C) although
D) whatever
E) even if
(OYS 1992)
- 12-, the factory has been working at its lowest capacity.
A) Owing to the high efficiency of the new manager
B) Due to the shortage of some essential raw materials
C) Because of the considerable decrease in production
D) In spite of the cancellation of many important orders
E) In order to meet the ever increasing orders
(OYS 1992)
- 13- all the problems she encountered, she managed to finish her homework on time.
A) By the time
B) In spite of
C) Even though
D) However
E) Apart from
(OYS 1993)
- 14- To many foreigners, cricket appears to be a slow and boring game,
A) but in fact it requires a lot of skill and a quick eye
B) therefore it will make a headline news in the press

- C) so there were a great number of amateur cricket clubs
D) whereas it is team work rather than individual performance that matters
E) as a result the police prevented the crowd from getting onto the field
(ÖYS 1993)
- 15- **Even though most people seem to like him**
A) he would be invited to every committee meeting
B) he doesn't have many friends, either
C) nobody really wants him to be made director
D) so I must admit that he is a good writer
E) why none of us have rejected his advice
(ÖYS 1993)
- 16- **The official minimum wage in the Philippines is so low that several members of a family must work earn the amount regarded as a minimum family income.**
A) otherwise B) moreover
C) on the contrary D) so that
E) in order to
(ÖYS 1994)
- 17- **Naturally we were very relieved to learn that this particular operation had been successful that a second one would not be necessary.**
A) neither/nor B) either/or
C) so/as D) not only/but also
E) whether/or
(ÖYS 1994)
- 18- **....., they vary in their arrangement and in their manner of presenting the material.**
A) Whether the lives of all such authors are included in biographical reference books
B) If the book you want is listed in the catalogue
C) Since the table of contents appears at the front of the book
D) Although all good dictionaries contain essentially the same kind of information
E) As dictionary compilers do not themselves decide the meaning and spelling of words
(ÖYS 1994)
- 19- **Since the price of land is rising rapidly**
A) you have been lucky to find something at that price
B) he would have drawn all his money from the bank
C) the method of advertising would have been changed
D) there was no need to express your views so strongly
E) this land is not suitable for growing trees of any kind
(ÖYS 1994)
- 20- **I may never be able to come back to Turkey, I want to see as much as possible while I am here.**
A) since B) unless
C) because D) so
E) although
(ÖYS 1995)
- 21- **..... when I retire next year.**
A) I expect Richard will take over as Chairman
B) The meeting has been put off
C) Many changes would have taken place
D) I hadn't decided what to say at the party
E) I would be able to send you the price list
(ÖYS 1995)
- 22- **..... even though the quality of the goods is rather poor.**
A) They had felt obliged to vote on it
B) The effectiveness of the campaign had been prevented
C) In my opinion, it was already too late
D) Buyers could not have been found
E) His business is expanding quite fast
(ÖYS 1995)
- 23- **..... he was feeling very tired, he agreed to walk with me as far as the next village.**
A) Since B) So far
C) Until D) As if
E) Even though
(ÖYS 1996)
- 24- **....., we need to find ways to cope with it.**
A) If relaxation was essential for a healthy mind and body
B) After we had learned the living conditions
C) Since we cannot remove stress from our lives
D) Whether he has confidence in our plans or not
E) As the disease wasn't cured
(ÖYS 1996)
- 25- **It doesn't look like rain but take an umbrella just it does.**
A) so as B) in case
C) as if D) so that
E) such as
(ÖYS 1997)
- 26- **..... even though she is a lot younger than the rest of us.**
A) The girls did better than the boys in the race
B) The flowers we sent her are still looking fresh
C) Whoever said that was mistaken
D) None of us actually saw it happen
E) You should have invited her sister to join us
(ÖYS 1997)

27- until you have found another job.

- A) There are so many unemployed
 - B) There are a lot of advertisements in the papers
 - C) Don't tell anyone you are leaving
 - D) I thought you were perfectly happy working here
 - E) Nobody else could have advised
- (ÖYS 1997)

28- we really ought to leave as soon as possible.

- A) Since we shall probably have a long wait at the bus station
 - B) Since the roads are always busy at this hour
 - C) Though it is getting very late
 - D) Until we know which plane they are coming on
 - E) If there is no need to hurry
- (ÖYS 1997)

29- Having tasted the pleasures of modern city life

- A) some of them would have been reluctant to return
 - B) they found life in their village hard and unattractive
 - C) they had worked hard to improve their living standards
 - D) the children will be educated and trained for a special job
 - E) people don't realize how lonely they are
- (ÖYS 1998)

30- willingly he seems to have accepted the new job, I don't really think he likes the working conditions.

- A) However
 - B) Although
 - C) So
 - D) Even
 - E) Since
- (YDS 1999)

31- Our neighbour has promised to look after the cat

- A) until we left for Antalya last week
 - B) while we are away on holiday this June
 - C) whose kittens still weren't able to look after themselves
 - D) even if she preferred dogs to cats
 - E) however much cat food we leave with her
- (YDS 1999)

32- appearing every four to seven years as it used to, "El Nino" has now been appearing consecutively for a number of years.

- A) On account of
 - B) In view of
 - C) Because of
 - D) In case of
 - E) Instead of
- (YDS 2000)

33- Since the bus broke down just outside Bursa,

- A) there wouldn't be another bus for an hour
 - B) there was still snow by the side of the road
 - C) we were late for our appointment in Ankara
 - D) it was particularly cold that night
 - E) some people would even blame the driver
- (YDS 2000)

34- As the daily temperature change on the planet Mercury is extreme,

- A) its rocky surface cracks, producing cliffs and canyons
 - B) there hasn't been sufficient atmosphere to hold the heat
 - C) the explorations carried out so far would have been very costly
 - D) the craters in its surface were formed by rocks from outer space
 - E) there was no evidence to suggest that this was due to volcanic activity
- (YDS 2001)

35- so many of the team members were ill, it's not surprising that we lost the match.

- A) In contrast
 - B) Due to
 - C) Since
 - D) Likewise
 - E) Nonetheless
- (YDS 2002)

36- when we saw five masked men running out of the bank.

- A) We didn't recognize them at all
 - B) We immediately informed the police
 - C) We're not sure if it is them
 - D) The situation is certainly unusual
 - E) The alarm system needs to be repaired
- (YDS 2002)

37- Many ordinary people don't realize that fat is not digested in the stomach, in the small intestine.

- A) although
 - B) but
 - C) because
 - D) unless
 - E) while
- (YDS 2003)

38- The name "Kızılırmak" emphasizes the colour of this river, the earlier name "Halys" stresses its saltiness.

- A) whereas
 - B) therefore
 - C) whereby
 - D) moreover
 - E) indeed
- (YDS 2003)

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- Rail traffic has declined in France, it has in nearly every country, but it is still important there.
A) or B) for
C) like D) nor
E) as
- 2- how hard you practise the piano, if you lack talent, you will never be perfect.
A) In spite of B) Although
C) In case D) Since
E) No matter
- 3- The author produced some of his greatest works only he was 50 years old.
A) in case B) after
C) while D) by the time
E) since
- 4- The German author Goethe's personality is revealed everywhere in his writings, and many readers have found Goethe himself to be even fascinating the characters he created in his stories and poems.
A) more/than B) so/as
C) both/and D) either/or
E) hardly/when
- 5- Jeff said to Jenny, it must have been something funny as she couldn't help laughing in the middle of the lesson.
A) Every time B) Just as
C) No matter D) Whatever
E) Not only
- 6- having made a poor start, my son has recently improved his academic records in his second year at university.

- Conjunctions
- A) Rather than B) Before
C) In spite of D) When
E) In addition to
- 7- Her house is just ten minutes' walk from the train station;, we don't really need to hire a taxi.
A) therefore B) nonetheless
C) otherwise D) wherever
E) just in case
 - 8- Antelopes have moderately developed brains and acute senses of smell and hearing. These, their unusual speed, help them detect any danger quickly and leap to safety.
A) whereas B) likewise
C) in addition to D) no matter
E) furthermore
 - 9- Johann Winckelmann is regarded as the father of modern archaeology his careful studies of the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy.
A) while B) despite
C) thanks to D) whenever
E) since
 - 10- some scientists doubt that genetic engineering will ever be practical, it became so, the ability to alter mistaken genes in unborn children would open a remarkable medical frontier.
A) Despite/when
B) Even if/until
C) Not only/but also
D) Although/if
E) No sooner/than
 - 11- Most major roads are built higher in the middle than at the edges, and this allows water to run off the roads it does not accumulate into large puddles and wash away the pavement surface.
A) as much as B) so that
C) in case D) until
E) while

12- highways that link major cities, the road system is underdeveloped in the country.

- A) Whereas B) More than
C) Other than D) The sooner
E) Even though

13- The birds sanderlings have only three toes on each foot — they have no hind toe., they have no difficulty balancing on one leg for long periods of time.

- A) Moreover B) Otherwise
C) In addition to D) Nevertheless
E) Whereas

14- The American sculpture David Smith's welded metal sculpture, inspired by the work of Julio Gonzalez, was also shaped by his experience a welder in a factory during World War II.

- A) since B) like
C) such D) so
E) as

15- lakes, ponds and marshes, some mosquitoes also lay their eggs in small holes where water has collected temporarily.

- A) Unless B) Besides
C) Furthermore D) In spite of
E) Wherever

16- During the early days of ancient Greece, pirates in the Aegean and the Mediterranean seas became powerful they set up a pirate nation in Cilicia, now part of Turkey.

- A) so/that B) more/than
C) both/and D) neither/or
E) hardly/as

17- Pompey the Great sent a fleet of 270 ships against them were the bandits driven from the Mediterranean.

- A) Only when B) Rather than
C) If only D) Even if
E) Not only

18- television and the national editions of newspapers, issues that concerned the general public tended to remain localised.

- A) While B) Prior to
C) Since D) During
E) Similar to

19- After years spent toiling in low-budget productions, Jack Nicholson established himself as a serious actor in dramas 'Easy Rider', 'Five Easy Pieces' and 'One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest'.

- A) both/and B) whether/or
C) much as/that D) either/or
E) such/as

20- From the 1970s the Portuguese economy has been in a constant state of crisis, largely domestic shortcomings.

- A) rather than B) instead of
C) due to D) other than
E) otherwise

21- She is going to pay for the tickets this time, Sandra paid for them both the last time they went to the cinema together.

- A) nor B) so
C) for D) thus
E) but also

22- Michelangelo's achievements as a painter in the Sistine Chapel and as an architect for St. Peter's Church in Rome were enough to give him world-wide fame, he preferred to sign himself "Michelangelo, Sculptor".

- A) or else B) so
C) since D) yet
E) as

23- In the distant past, any sciences existed, the beginnings of the world and of society were explained by mythology.

- A) during B) before
C) by the time D) since
E) as if

24- Myths did not originate in written form., they developed slowly as an oral tradition that was handed down from generation to generation.

- A) Other than B) Instead
C) Whereas D) Besides
E) Likewise

25- Russia has access to three of the world's oceans — the Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific — fishing is a major contributor to the economy.

- A) Since B) Although
C) Whereas D) Even if
E) Owing to

26- an injury forced Tom Cruise to give up wrestling during his senior year in high school, he tried out for a school musical, and his newfound love of acting soon turned into a full-time pursuit.

- A) Just B) During
C) The sooner D) As long as
E) When

27- In a four-year span, Emma Thompson won the Academy award for best actress, wrote a screenplay that won the Academy award for best adapted screenplay.

- A) whether/or
B) just as/then
C) such/as
D) not only/but also
E) the moment/when

28- Initially, she ventured into stand-up comedy., her career as a comic did not extend beyond her appearing on several short-lived television productions.

- A) Likewise B) While
C) Otherwise D) Therefore
E) However

29- she had previously appeared in numerous stage and screen productions, it was her role in the film ' Fargo ' that brought Frances McDormand popular notice.

- A) When B) Although
C) So long as D) Since
E) As though

30- Meningitis may develop in patients with mumps and other viral infections., tuberculosis and infection by certain fungi or yeasts can produce chronic forms of the disease.

- A) In case B) However
C) Likewise D) In contrast
E) In order that

31-40. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31- , they were as hard as a rock.

- A) Because I cooked the biscuits too long in the microwave oven
B) Despite the hard pillows they gave us at the roadside motel
C) When my mother makes some fairy cakes for the party
D) If she has filled the mattresses with too much cotton
E) Since the ground was not suitable for playing football on

32- by the biological weapon used in the area during the war.

- A) They are still negotiating with the UN weapons inspectors
B) The old woman's face had been disfigured beyond recognition
C) UN peacekeepers have lost credibility in certain areas
D) Palestinians make up a large sector of the refugee population worldwide
E) There have been no long-term studies as to the effects of cyanide gas

33- , I have promised to buy her a lop-eared rabbit.

- A) As I don't approve of keeping animals as pets
- B) Thanks to the actions of animal rights groups
- C) Despite the ban on fur farming
- D) As fox fur coats were quite expensive
- E) Since my daughter loves animals

34- Since starting to work for a big company,

- A) the customers seem to be pleased with his attitude
- B) it is located just in the commercial centre of the city
- C) he has taken several accounting qualifications
- D) the branch where he works has closed down
- E) he hopes that he will be more satisfied

35- The Australian and New Zealand teams are the giants of rugby in the world,

- A) so we weren't surprised when we beat them
- B) although soccer had never really become popular in Australia
- C) despite being famous for their pre-match routine
- D) but both have been beaten by northern hemisphere teams lately
- E) in spite of both being part of the British Commonwealth

36- Although the workers have demanded a large increase initially,

- A) having seen their pay fall below the national average
- B) this, however, would lead other public employees to ask for more money
- C) they had been given slightly less than eleven percent
- D) they have therefore decided to go on strike
- E) they now seem to be willing to accept a lot less

37- However much it may cost,

- A) it was a really interesting holiday on a luxury cruise ship
- B) we have never eaten at that restaurant before
- C) he has been earning quite a lot of money recently
- D) they made some errors in the financial calculations
- E) we are determined to hold an engagement party

38- In the end we stayed at home,

- A) unless anyone has a better suggestion
- B) if I hadn't turned the radio on
- C) that we are getting quite lazy these days
- D) since long traffic queues to the event were reported
- E) whether or not our free tickets are valid

39- Having worked for a large international translation office with a hectic pace,

- A) the work at the Town Hall seemed rather slow-paced
- B) he found his work for the local council a little monotonous
- C) his career was just about to take off there
- D) simultaneous translations were his area of expertise
- E) most of their customers didn't realise how talented he was

40- , we should take some spare copies to the meeting.

- A) Since there is always someone who forgets to bring his reports
- B) However, the meeting will start just after the lunch break
- C) Though we are normally very well organised
- D) If they aren't as necessary as I would think
- E) Until we know which room the meeting will be held in

41-45. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

- 41- People continue to debate about whether she should have been released earlier even though the notorious child killer died in prison after serving thirty-six years.
- A) The death of the infamous child killer in jail after she had been imprisoned for thirty-six years led some people to think that she should have been released earlier.
- B) After the infamous child killer had been in prison on a life sentence for thirty-six years, people began to discuss whether she should be released earlier or not.
- C) When she died in prison after serving thirty-six years, some people thought that the infamous child killer should have been released earlier.
- D) The infamous child killer died in prison after being imprisoned for thirty-six years, so the long-standing debate about whether she deserved to be released ended.
- E) Having been imprisoned for thirty-six years, the infamous child killer died in jail, but the debate about whether she should have been released earlier hasn't stopped.
- 42- She is campaigning for the end of fur farming in the UK because she thinks it is cruel and unnecessary.
- A) Due to the fact that she believes fur farming is neither necessary nor humane, she is pressing for an end to it in the UK.
- B) She is campaigning to put an end to fur farming in the UK as she thinks this is necessary to stop this cruelty.
- C) Since a campaign in the UK showing how cruel and inhumane fur farming is, she has been attracted to take part in it.
- D) She believes that fur farming is cruel, which causes unnecessary harm to animals; therefore, she supports the campaign against it in the UK.
- E) She thinks that following a campaign, fur farming, which is cruel and unnecessary, could be stopped in the UK.

- 43- As a consequence of the arrest of three men planning to release poisonous gas in the London Underground, people are asking for increased security measures.
- A) They have introduced new security measures as a result of public concern after three men, who have now been arrested, discharged toxic gas in the London Underground.
- B) People are asking for increased security measures following an incident in which three men, who have now been arrested, discharged toxic gas in the London Underground.
- C) The public are seeking additional security measures because three men who were planning to discharge toxic gas in the London Underground have been arrested.
- D) One consequence of the discovery that there was a plan to discharge toxic gas in the London Underground, for which three men have been arrested, is the introduction of special security measures.
- E) In spite of the new security measures, three men, who have now been arrested, were trying to discharge toxic gas in the London Underground.
- 44- Even if they can drag the tanker one hundred and twenty miles from the coast of Spain, the oil spilling from it will cause environmental damage to this breathtakingly beautiful area.
- A) They may manage to stop the oil spillage destroying the exceptional beauty of this part of the Spanish coast by towing the tanker over one hundred and twenty miles further out to sea.
- B) Only if they tow the tanker one hundred and twenty miles from the coast of Spain will the oil spilling from it not cause environmental damage to this amazingly attractive area.

- C) They are going to tow the tanker one hundred and twenty miles away from the Spanish coast in order to avoid it spilling its oil close to this incredibly beautiful area and causing environmental damage.
- D) The only way they will be able to prevent the oil spillage from damaging the Spanish coast and its incredible beauty is to tow the tanker at least one hundred and twenty miles further out to sea.
- E) The oil escaping from the oil tanker will damage the environment of this amazingly attractive area regardless of whether they tow it one hundred and twenty miles away from the Spanish coast.

45- Conditions for street children in Mexico are appalling, but they are not targets for police brutality as is the case in some South American countries.

- A) Mexico is no different from countries in South America in that they have a terrible problem of street children, who live in dreadful conditions and are treated cruelly by the police.
- B) Conditions for homeless children in Mexico are awful and, as is the case in South American countries, they are also subject to cruelty at the hands of the police force.
- C) Not only are conditions awful for homeless children in Mexico, but they are also treated with cruelty by the police as happens in several South American countries.
- D) Homeless children suffer cruelty from the police in Mexico, just as in other South American countries, but conditions for them are slightly better.
- E) Homeless children live in awful conditions in Mexico, but unlike what happens in some South American countries, they do not suffer cruelty at the hands of the police force.

46-50. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

46- Gözlükler optik camdan üretilirdi, ama bugün bu ağır malzemenin yerini büyük ölçüde hafif plastik almıştır.

- A) Today lightweight plastics have largely replaced optical glass, a heavy material, in the manufacture of spectacles.
- B) Having been manufactured with optical glass, which was heavy, spectacles are today made from lightweight plastics.
- C) Optical glass that was used in the manufacture of spectacles was a heavy material, but today it has been replaced by lightweight plastics.
- D) Spectacles used to be manufactured with optical glass, but today lightweight plastics have largely replaced this heavy material.
- E) Optical glass used to be used to manufacture spectacles, but it was a heavy material, so today, lightweight plastics are largely used.

47- En geniş kapsamıyla, eğitimin amaçlarına ilişkin çatışma, muhafazakarlarla liberaller arasında bir çatışma olarak değerlendirilebilir.

- A) The ongoing conflict about educational goals is actually a conflict between conservative and liberal approaches.
- B) In the broadest terms, the conflict concerning the goals of education can be viewed as a conflict between conservatives and liberals.
- C) The conflict in education in terms of its goals can be described as a conflict between conservative and liberal outlooks.
- D) As regards the goals of education, there is an ongoing conflict that can be clearly seen between conservatives and liberals.
- E) The conflict between conservatives and liberals is broadest in the area of determining the goals of education.

48- Sağlık önlemlerinin kötü olduğu bölgelerde seyahat edenler için aşı, koleraya karşı kısa ömürlü, genellikle yaklaşık altı ay kadar, bir koruma sağlayabilir.

- A) For travellers in areas with poor sanitation, a vaccine can provide short lived protection against cholera, usually for about six months.
- B) Though it only provides a short-lived protection, usually for about six months, travellers in areas with poor sanitation must be vaccinated against cholera.
- C) Having been vaccinated provides about a six-month protection, though short-lived, against cholera for travellers in areas with poor sanitation.
- D) Despite being short-lived, often for as long as six months, protection against cholera can be provided with a vaccine for travellers in areas with poor sanitation.
- E) In areas with poor sanitation, a vaccine can provide protection against cholera for travellers, but it is usually short-lived, for about six months.

49- Ortalama gün aşırı yağmurun yağdığı Amazon Nehri boyunca nem oranı yıl boyu yüksektir.

- A) Humidity is high along the Amazon River the year round, where it rains, on average, every other day.
- B) The area along the Amazon River receives rain, on average, every other day, so humidity is high all year.
- C) Humidity is high along the Amazon River all year round because the area receives rain every two days, on average.
- D) On average, it rains every two days along the Amazon River, which results in high humidity all year round.
- E) The high humidity along the Amazon River is due to the fact that the area receives rain, on average, every other day.

50- Kırmızı dışında, insanların gördüğü tüm renkleri görebilen arılar, insanların göremediği ultraviyoleyi de görürler.

- A) While humans cannot see ultraviolet, bees can, and they also see all colours that humans do, apart from red.
- B) Like humans, bees can see all colours other than red, and they also see ultraviolet, but humans can't.
- C) Apart from red, bees can see all colours that humans do; moreover, they see ultraviolet, but humans cannot.
- D) Although bees can see all colours that humans do except for red, humans cannot see ultraviolet, which bees can.
- E) Bees, which can see all colours humans do except red, also see ultraviolet, which humans cannot.

51-55. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

51- Although there is no conclusive information about the forces that build mountains, it is clear that earthquakes and volcanic action are closely related to mountain building.

- A) Dağların oluşumuyla ilgili bilgiler kesin olmasa da, depremlerin ve volkanik olayların dağların oluşumunda kesinlikle etkisi vardır.
- B) Dağları oluşturan güçlerle ilgili kesin bilgi olmasa da, depremlerin ve volkanik faaliyetlerin dağların oluşumuyla yakından ilgili olduğu açıktır.
- C) Kesin bilgi olmamasına rağmen, dağları oluşturan güçler içinde, depremlerin ve volkanik faaliyetlerin bu oluşumda büyük etkisinin olduğu açıktır.
- D) Dağları oluşturan güçlerle ilgili bilgiler kesin değildir, ama, depremlerin ve volkanik olayların dağların oluşumuyla kesin olarak ilgili vardır.
- E) Depremlerin ve volkanik faaliyetlerin dağların oluşumuyla yakından ilgili olduğu belliyse de, dağları oluşturan güçlerle ilgili bilgi kesin değildir.

52- In his poems, in which he expressed the turbulence of his homeland, the Irish Seamus Heaney simultaneously praised the human spirit and the beauty of the natural world.

- A) Ana vatanındaki kargaşayı ifade ettiği şiirleriyle Seamus Heaney, insan ruhunu ve dünyadaki doğal güzellikleri de sürekli olarak övmektedir.
- B) Şiirlerinde ana vatanındaki kargaşayı ifade eden İrlandalı Seamus Heaney, insan ruhu ve dünyadaki doğal güzelliklerden de övgüyle söz etmiştir.
- C) İrlandalı Seamus Heaney, insan ruhunu ve doğal dünyanın güzelliğini de övdüğü şiirlerinde, aynı zamanda ana vatanındaki kargaşayı da dile getirmiştir.
- D) İrlandalı Seamus Heaney'in şiirlerinde ana vatanındaki kargaşa dile getirilirken, bir taraftan da insan ruhu ve doğal dünyanın güzelliği ifade edilir.
- E) İrlandalı Seamus Heaney ana vatanındaki kargaşayı dile getirdiği şiirlerinde, aynı zamanda insan ruhunu ve doğal dünyanın güzelliğini de övmüştür.

53- Mediterranean dishes are not only colourful and tasty, but they also make for a healthy way of eating.

- A) Akdeniz yemekleri renkli ve lezzetli olduğu gibi, aynı zamanda sağlıklı bir beslenmenin koşullarını da oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Akdeniz yemekleri, renkli ve lezzetli oluşlarının yanı sıra, sağlıklı bir beslenme yöntemi olarak da kabul edilmektedir.
- C) Akdeniz yemekleri sadece renkli ve lezzetli olmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda sağlıklı bir beslenme biçimi de oluşturmaktadır.
- D) Akdeniz yemeklerinin özelliği, hem renkli ve lezzetli oluşları, hem de sağlıklı bir beslenme biçimi oluşturmalarıdır.
- E) Akdeniz yemekleri yalnızca renklilik ve lezzeti ifade etmez, aynı zamanda sağlıklı bir beslenme biçimi de sağlar.

54- Though they appear to be fairly solid, clouds are collections of water droplets or ice crystals, or mixtures of both.

- A) Oldukça katı gibi görünen bulutlar, aslında su damlacıkları ya da buz kristallerinden, ya da her ikisinin karışımından oluşur.
- B) Son derece katı bir görünüme sahip olan bulutlar aslında, su damlacıkları ya da buz kristallerinden veya her ikisinin karışımından oluşmaktadır.
- C) Oldukça kau gibi görünmelerine rağmen bulutlar, su damlacıkları ya da buz kristallerinin, ya da her ikisinin bir karışımı olan oluşumlardır.
- D) Bulutlar her ne kadar katı gibi görünürlerse de, onları oluşturan su damlacıkları, buz kristalleri veya her ikisinin karışımıdır.
- E) Oldukça katı gibi bir görünüme sahip olan bulutların oluşumu, su damlacıkları ya da buz kristallerinin toplanması veya her ikisinin karışımıyla gerçekleşir.

55- The future of basketry depends a great deal on whether industrialisation will spread to the less developed countries of Africa and Asia.

- A) Sepet yapıcılığının geleceği büyük ölçüde, endüstrileşmenin, Afrika ve Asya'nın az gelişmiş ülkelerine yayılıp yayılmayacağına bağlıdır.
- B) Afrika ve Asya'nın az gelişmiş ülkelerinde endüstrinin yayılıp yayılmaması, sepet yapıcılığının geleceğini büyük ölçüde belirleyecektir.
- C) Sepet yapıcılığının geleceğinde daha çok, endüstrileşmenin, Afrika ve Asya'nın az gelişmiş ülkelerine ne ölçüde yayılacağı belirleyici olacaktır.
- D) Sepet yapıcılığının geleceği konusunda, endüstrileşmenin, Afrika ve Asya'nın az gelişmiş ülkelerine yayılıp yayılmayacağı önemlidir.
- E) Sepet yapıcılığının geleceği önemli ölçüde, endüstrileşmenin, az gelişmiş Afrika ve Asya ülkelerinde ne denli yayılacağına bağlıdır.

TEST YOURSELF 3

1-30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- she had saved enough money, she bought her first movie camera to film nature.
A) By the time B) Once
C) If only D) So that
E) Prior to
- 2- he got older, his illnesses began to subside, and he gradually became a strong swimmer.
A) Until B) Owing to
C) Besides D) As
E) Much as
- 3- how carefully surgery is performed, the patient suffers some surgical trauma.
A) No matter B) Whoever
C) Every time D) Even though
E) Whereas
- 4- the nature of their father's work, the family travelled extensively.
A) In addition to B) Just as
C) Because of D) While
E) Other than
- 5- still at school, he formed a small band with his friends and played at a nearby pub at the weekends.
A) After B) While
C) Until D) Before
E) During
- 6- They were married soon after they met each other, beginning a stormy marital life that, despite its difficulties, would last their deaths.
A) during B) when
C) since D) by
E) until
- 7- Stay away from that unruly boy you want to get into trouble.
A) however B) when
C) while D) unless
E) just as

- 8- I had warned him to stay away from that unruly boy;, he continued to make friends with him and ended up with being dismissed from school.
A) as a result B) moreover
C) nevertheless D) even though
E) otherwise
- 9- She used to want the person she'd marry to have money power, but in the end, she fell in love with a penniless drummer.
A) neither/nor B) hardly/when
C) whether/or D) not only/just
E) both/and
- 10- A group from the crowd kept interrupting the candidate by chanting slogans he was speaking.
A) before B) while
C) unless D) despite
E) until
- 11- My mother claims that she drinks coffee, she cannot sleep well.
A) however B) every time
C) moreover D) by the time
E) at the time
- 12- was the ex-president back in his homeland he was arrested again.
A) No sooner/than
B) Whether/or
C) As long as/so
D) The sooner/the more
E) During/when
- 13- Jane Austen was 21, she had already written novels that are among the finest in English literature today.
A) After B) While
C) By the time D) Until
E) Since
- 14- All of Jane Austen's novels are love stories. However, Jane her sister, Cassandra, ever married.
A) both/and
B) not only/but also
C) neither/nor
D) whether/or
E) either/or

15- the historical novel in many ways, a novel of place has as its theme a specific geographical location.

- A) Similar to B) Rather than
C) Likewise D) On account of
E) In case of

16- Though historical novels do give information about locations, they are focused on events, a novel of place often contains a great deal of history, but its purpose is to enlighten the reader about the place.

- A) thus B) even
C) in spite of D) whereas
E) so much

17- of his death, Bill Bixby was directing the television comedy series Blossom.

- A) The moment B) As soon as
C) Instead D) At the time
E) In spite

18- Having battled drug and alcohol dependence for many years himself, undergoing treatment, he became a licensed drug rehabilitation counsellor.

- A) until B) after
C) even if D) since
E) before

19- She believed that performers were in a position of power because people often related to them and their characters., she refused roles that did not meet her standards.

- A) As a result B) Still
C) Much as D) On the contrary
E) Nevertheless

20- Born and educated in the US, T.S. Eliot later became a British subject., the sights and memories of his earlier years make up the substance of his best poetry, with a few exceptions.

- A) In as much as B) No matter
C) Whatever D) Consequently
E) Nonetheless

21- It has been said that to be Chinese is to be Confucian what the temporary political or religious fashion may be.

- A) no sooner B) otherwise
C) regardless of D) whenever
E) whomever

22- The progress he has made he set up his own business a year ago is remarkable, isn't it?

- A) when B) as
C) after D) as soon as
E) since

23- Despite her hopes, the team didn't find Sandra's proposal practical;, they were all against it on the grounds that it was too utopian.

- A) on the other hand
B) inasmuch as
C) as a consequence
D) on the contrary
E) in contrast to

24- precautions taking plenty of vitamins and doing regular exercise would make you more resistant against diseases.

- A) Both/and B) Such/as
C) Whether/or D) Hardly/when
E) Rather/than

25- her husband's constant cruelty, she felt she would have to continue her marriage for the sake of her children.

- A) Owing to B) Since
C) Instead of D) Just as
E) Despite

26- It doesn't matter we go to a traditional Turkish restaurant try the new Chinese restaurant. I just want to eat out for a change.

- A) either/or
B) neither/nor
C) whether/or
D) not only/but also
E) no sooner/than

27- Everybody was asleep, so when her friend phoned her, she spoke quietly disturb the others.

- A) in order not to B) without much
C) in contrast to D) nevertheless
E) on account of

28- Today Edgar Allan Poe is regarded as one of America's greatest writers, but his own unhappy lifetime, he knew little but failure.

- A) as if B) when
C) in case of D) while
E) during

29- I couldn't have produced any better work I had tried harder since the project was not my sole responsibility.

- A) no matter B) in case
C) as long as D) even if
E) by the time

30- The police were sure that the fire was started deliberately;, they knew who actually set the building on fire.

- A) however B) therefore
C) otherwise D) moreover
E) no matter

31-40. sorularda, yarım bırakılan cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31- until you know her a little better.

- A) Any time you need any money
B) She seems unreliable to me
C) It takes time to get acquainted
D) They have been friends for ages
E) Don't lend her any money

32- even though he isn't as good as the rest of us.

- A) He doesn't play basketball any more
B) He probably won't qualify as a doctor
C) We should ask his brother if he wants to play

- D) None of us knew him when he was at school
E) Whoever picked him for the team

33-, you need to sort out your priorities.

- A) Ever since you taught a course in time management
B) Since you cannot do everything you planned
C) After you discovered you had been picked for the job
D) Whether that was your main aim is debatable
E) When you made a list of the ten most important tasks

34- even though it is a dangerous job.

- A) There is no shortage of applicants
B) There don't seem to be enough volunteers to recruit
C) They offer an incredibly high salary
D) They risk their lives on a regular basis
E) I was considering rejecting the offer

35- when my daughter starts school next year.

- A) The class sizes are quite small there
B) She is doing really well now
C) Her teacher is on leave at the moment
D) I might be able to help you in the shop
E) I would be able to watch the reception for you

36- Since the houses are built on a flood plain,

- A) I don't know how the developers got away with it
B) it would have cost him more than he could afford
C) the land is not suitable for residential development
D) there is no shortage of buyers for them
E) the banks are reluctant to lend buyers money for them

37-, they vary in the amount of choice they give the user in displaying their work.

- A) Since I wanted a package with a spell-checker
- B) Whether you type your work or handwrite it
- C) If you have undergone information technology training
- D) As word processor designers don't normally need to type anything
- E) Although all word-processing packages are basically the same

38- Even though they gave their son every opportunity to succeed in life,

- A) he is trying to become the President of the General Medical Council
- B) he never keeps a job longer than a couple of months
- C) he showed his parents the greatest respect
- D) why no one ever gave him a chance
- E) everybody knows that he became a self-made millionaire

39- It is the custom in Austria to light real candles on the Christmas tree,

- A) when we had lights on the tree and around the front door
- B) thus, fasting during Ramazan is a part of the Muslim tradition
- C) so they looked particularly beautiful on the Norwegian pine tree
- D) but this would be seen as unnecessarily dangerous in England
- E) while Christmas dinner is eaten on the evening of Christmas Eve in Austria and Germany

40- The depressing atmosphere in our office

- A) yet the manager tried to motivate his employees anyway
- B) it is the same whichever day you work
- C) has been due to a personality conflict between the two brand managers
- D) although Fred did try to remain neutral
- E) were caused by Jack, who felt that the assistant brand manager wanted his job

41-45. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

41- The professor may have a valid academic theory, but he shouldn't expect the general public to understand it.

- A) Even though the professor's theory might have academic value, he isn't justified in expecting it to be understood by people in general.
- B) The professor's theory certainly has academic merit, but, as would be expected, people in general don't understand it.
- C) Even the general public can see that the professor's theory doesn't have any academic merit.
- D) The professor's theory should be easily understood by the general public because it has academic merit.
- E) Most people are not expected to understand the professor's theory though it has intellectual value.

42- She got over the trauma quickly, thanks to the care of her supportive family.

- A) Had she had a more supportive family, she would have recovered more rapidly.
- B) Her rapid recovery from the trauma was due to the support she received from her family.
- C) After she had recovered from the trauma, she thanked her parents for their support.
- D) Supportive families are key to recovering from traumas, as was the case in her situation.
- E) Despite having lots of support from her family, it took her quite some time to get over the trauma.

43- She is not extravagant in her choice of clothes or makeup despite being a wealthy man's wife.

- A) She wouldn't like to waste money on designer clothes or expensive makeup even if her husband was rich.
- B) Because she is married to a wealthy man, she can afford extremely expensive clothes and makeup.

- C) Now that she is married to a rich man, she can make extravagant choices in clothes and makeup.
- D) One might expect that, as a rich man's wife, she can make extravagant choices in clothes and makeup.
- E) Although she is married to a rich man, she doesn't buy extremely expensive clothes or makeup.

44- The sago palm leaf is both strong and waterproof, making it ideal roofing material.

- A) It is a good idea to use the leaves of the sago palm as roofing material if they are so strong and waterproof.
- B) If the leaves of the sago were as strong as they are waterproof, they would be the ideal roofing material.
- C) People use the leaves of the sago palm to make their roofs because they are the only material that are both strong and waterproof.
- D) The roofs made with the leaves of the sago palm are relatively durable and waterproof.
- E) The leaves of the sago palm are ideally suited for roof making because, as well as being tough, they are waterproof.

45- During the first six months of his new job, he lived in a rented flat and returned home to his wife at weekends.

- A) For the first six months in his new job, they lived in a rented flat and travelled back to their home together every weekend.
- B) For the last six months, he has worked away, renting a flat near his place of work and returning home most weekends.
- C) He spent the first six months of his new employment living in a rented flat, going back home at weekends to his wife.
- D) It was not until he had been in his job for six months that they found a rented flat and were able to move house.
- E) He has been living in a rented flat since taking his new job, but will move down with his wife when he has sold his house, which could take six months.

46-50. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

46- Neyin komik olduğu konusunda her toplumun kendi düşüncesi vardır; bu yüzden, bizim için eğlenceli olan bir şey bir yabancıyı eğlendirmeyebilir.

- A) Each society has its own notion of what is comic, so something humorous for us may fail to amuse a foreigner.
- B) Since every society has a different attitude about what is comic, we may find something very amusing, while a foreigner may not.
- C) What is comic differs from society to society; therefore, something funny for us may not be so for a foreigner.
- D) A society's notion of what is comic differs from another's, so a foreigner may not find something that we laugh at funny.
- E) A foreigner with a different attitude from ours about what is comic may not be amused by something funny for us.

47- Moda dünyasında asırlar boyunca belki de hiçbir şey, saç modellerindeki stiller kadar çarpıcı bir biçimde ve sık değişmemiştir.

- A) The area of the fashion world that has changed the most often and dramatically over the centuries has probably been the styles in hairdressing.
- B) The styles in hairdressing have changed so often and dramatically over the centuries that there is perhaps nothing in the world which could compare.
- C) Perhaps nothing in the world of fashion has changed as often and as dramatically throughout the centuries as have the styles in hairdressing.
- D) Perhaps nothing in the world of fashion has changed more often and dramatically in the last century than the styles in hairdressing.
- E) Nothing can have changed so often and so dramatically over the last century as have the trends in fashion, particularly, in the styles in hairdressing.

48- Kirli içme suyu ve halk sağlığını koruma önlemlerinin olmaması yüzünden Hindistan'da, dizanteri ve tifo gibi hastalıklar oldukça yaygındır.

- A) Such diseases as dysentery and typhoid are common in India because the drinking water is not pure and public sanitation is not enough.
- B) Dysentery and typhoid are still common in India because of the impure drinking water and lack of public sanitation.
- C) Impure drinking water and lack of public sanitation lead to such diseases as dysentery and typhoid becoming common in India.
- D) Because of impure drinking water and lack of public sanitation, diseases such as dysentery and typhoid are fairly common in India.
- E) Lack of public sanitation, added with impure drinking water, gives rise to such diseases as dysentery and typhoid in India.

49- Çek besteci Janacek öğretmen ve halk müziği otoritesi olarak çok önemliydi, ancak huysuzluğu bazı öğrenciler için onunla kalmayı çok zorlaştırıyordu.

- A) The Czech composer Janacek was very important as a teacher and folk music authority, but his temper made it very difficult for some students to stay with him.
- B) For some students, it was really hard to stay with the Czech composer Janacek due to his temper, though he was brilliant as a teacher and folk music authority.
- C) His temper made the Czech composer Janacek, who was important as a teacher and folk music authority, extremely difficult to stay with.
- D) Some students found it difficult to stay with the bad-tempered Czech composer Janacek, but he was very important as a teacher and folk music authority.
- E) Since he was important as a teacher and folk music authority, some students stayed with the bad-tempered Czech composer Janacek despite difficulty.

50- Sigaranın zararlarını inceleyen ortopedistler, yol açtığı diğer hastalıkların yanı sıra, sigaranın, kırılan kemiklerin iyileşmesini de yavaşlattığını söylüyorlar.

- A) Orthopaedists say that, in addition to many other illnesses caused by cigarettes, one hazard of smoking is the slow healing of broken bones.
- B) Researchers studying the hazards of cigarettes from the point of orthopaedics claim that smoking leads to several illnesses, including the slow healing of broken bones.
- C) According to orthopaedists studying the hazards of cigarettes, smoking leads to several illnesses, and it also slows the healing of broken bones.
- D) Orthopaedists studying the hazards of cigarettes say that besides other illnesses it leads to, smoking also slows the healing of broken bones.
- E) Orthopaedists studied the hazards of cigarettes and found that smoking leads to many illnesses, besides the slow healing of broken bones.

51-55. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

51- Ecologists try to find out how the Earth's environment can be preserved so that living things will continue to survive on this planet.

- A) Ekolojistlerin üzerinde durdukları konu, canlıların yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için dünyada çevrenin nasıl korunacağıdır.
- B) Ekolojistler, canlıların bu gezegende yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için dünyada çevrenin nasıl korunabileceğini bulmaya çalışıyorlar.
- C) Dünyada çevrenin nasıl korunabileceğini araştıran ekolojistlerin amacı, canlıların bu gezegende yaşamlarını sürdürebilmelerini sağlamaktır.
- D) Canlıların bu gezegende yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için uğraşan ekolojistler, dünyada çevrenin nasıl korunabileceğini araştırıyorlar.
- E) Canlıların bu gezegende yaşamlarını sürdürebilmeleri için dünyada çevrenin nasıl korunabileceğini bulmak ekolojistlerin görevidir.

52- In no other country are the physically handicapped isolated from society or ignored as much as in ours.

- A) Başka hiçbir ülkede fiziksel engelliler bizde olduğu kadar toplumdan soyutlanmamış ya da ihmal edilmemiştir.
- B) Dünyada bizimki gibi, fiziksel engellilerin toplumdan bu kadar soyutlandığı ya da ihmal edildiği bir ülke yoktur.
- C) Bizim ülkemiz hariç, dünyanın hiçbir yerinde fiziksel engelliler toplumdan soyutlanmaz ya da bu kadar ihmal edilmez.
- D) Dünyada, fiziksel engellilerin toplumdan bu kadar soyutlandığı ya da ihmal edildiği tek ülke bizimkidir.
- E) Tüm dünyada bizden başka hiçbir ülke, fiziksel engellilerini toplumdan bu kadar soyutlamaz ya da ihmal etmez.

53- The process of education begins shortly after birth, with parents in an attempt to train the infant to behave as their own culture demands.

- A) Kendi kültürlerinin gerektirdiği davranış biçimlerini çocuğa öğretmeye çalışan anne-baba, doğumdan kısa süre sonra eğitim sürecini başlatmış olur.
- B) Eğitim süreci doğumdan kısa süre sonra, anne-babanın çabasıyla başlar; çünkü onlar çocuğa kendi kültürlerinin gerektirdiği davranış biçimlerini öğretmeye çalışırlar.
- C) Eğitim süreci doğumdan kısa süre sonra, çocuğa, kendi kültürlerinin istediği biçimde davranmayı öğretme çabası içindeki anne-babayla başlar.
- D) Doğumdan kısa süre sonra eğitim süreci başlamış olan çocuğa ilk olarak anne-baba, kendi kültürlerinin istediği biçimde davranmayı öğretmeye başlar.
- E) Çocuğa, kendi kültürlerinin istediği biçimde davranmayı öğretme çabası içindeki anne-baba, doğumdan kısa süre sonra eğitim sürecini başlatır.

54- It is amazing that some kinds of plants and animals thrive under conditions that may be deadly for others.

- A) Bazı bitki ve hayvan türleri, başkaları için ölümcül sayılabilecek koşullarda hayret edilecek biçimde hızla büyür.
- B) Bazı bitki ve hayvan türlerinin, başkaları için ölümcül olabilecek koşullarda çok iyi büyümeleri hayret vericidir.
- C) Aynı koşulların bazı bitki ve hayvan türleri için ölümcül bazıları için ise uygun olması şaşırtıcıdır.
- D) Bazı bitki ve hayvan türlerinin şaşırtıcı bir hızla büyüdüğü koşullarda bazıları ölmektedir.
- E) Şaşırtıcı olan şu ki, bazı bitki ve hayvan türlerinin yaşayamadığı koşullarda bazıları çok iyi gelişebilmektedir.

55- The Swedish director Ingmar Bergman used simple, dramatic stories to explore complex philosophical and social issues.

- A) Kullandığı basit ve çarpıcı öykülerle, İsveçli yönetmen Ingmar Bergman, karmaşık felsefi ve toplumsal konuları ele almıştır.
- B) İsveçli yönetmen Ingmar Bergman, basit, çarpıcı öyküler kullanarak felsefi ve toplumsal konuları incelemiştir.
- C) İsveçli yönetmen Ingmar Bergman'ın, karmaşık felsefi ve toplumsal konuları anlatmak için kullandığı öyküler basit ve çarpıcı olurdu.
- D) İsveçli yönetmen Ingmar Bergman, karmaşık felsefi ve toplumsal konuları incelemek için basit, çarpıcı öyküler kullanmıştır.
- E) Karmaşık felsefi ve toplumsal konuları yansıtmaya çalışan İsveçli yönetmen Ingmar Bergman bunu, basit, çarpıcı öykülerle yapardı.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- During the Kosovan crisis, Turkey gave temporary accommodation to thousands of, who were fleeing from Serbian aggression.
 A) refugees B) fatalities
 C) kidnappers D) hostages
 E) suspects
- 2- I work eighteen hours per week. Although I normally work on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, I try to be, working on Monday and Tuesday when necessary.
 A) unreliable B) strict
 C) flexible D) sturdy
 E) limp
- 3- Some locals are smuggling ivory, which is a clear of international agreements. These are in place to protect endangered elephants.
 A) application B) violation
 C) exemption D) access
 E) obstacle
- 4- I know you've seen this film before. Please tell me who murdered the heroine. I can't stand the
 A) tedium B) friction
 C) contract D) suspense
 E) suspect
- 5- We had to stop our picnic and return to school when it suddenly turned cold as some of the children were not dressed for such cold weather.
 A) adequately B) constantly
 C) scarcely D) extensively
 E) plentifully
- 6- Our manager is such a/an person. He never lets anything make him angry, but I've never seen him jump for joy, either.
 A) temperamental B) optimistic
 C) sensitive D) pessimistic
 E) even-tempered
- 7- Did I Josh had got married?
 A) inform B) tell
 C) inquire D) insist
 E) mention
- 8- The strikers claim that the management are for the disruption because they haven't provided a reasonable wage offer.
 A) on average B) to blame
 C) in advance D) in error
 E) at odds
- 9- Billy Connelly's unique has audiences laugh almost hysterically. It works especially well because he takes examples from real life, which we can all relate to, and exaggerates them in a funny way.
 A) wisdom B) spite
 C) wit D) tragedy
 E) drama
- 10- I found the joke about the Prince's butler I didn't stop laughing for ages.
 A) hilarious B) ineffective
 C) vague D) charming
 E) handy
- 11- in the shoe department is low because the manager always picks faults with the work of his employees and never gives them any praise.
 A) Determination B) Friendliness
 C) Employment D) Motivation
 E) Consideration
- 12- Because of his mother's about his overworking, he promised to take a weekend off and take her to Şile.
 A) matters B) affairs
 C) items D) points
 E) concerns
- 13- The main for the government's anti-drugs campaign are vulnerable young people and young women, who rarely seek help for drug problems.
 A) targets B) arrows
 C) weapons D) channels
 E) accomplices

- 14- In addition to improving intellect through a/an curriculum, this school aims to provide a positive and encouraging daily experience for the children.
- A) balanced B) alphabetical
C) exaggerated D) outdated
E) emotional
- 15- I would argue that the former President had skills in diplomacy that the present President It is my belief that he was much better at international relations.
- A) excels B) lacks
C) triggers D) impresses
E) realises
- 16- A: Whenever I cross the road bridge to catch the ferry, there is always a lady with a young child.
B: Do you ever give her any money?
- A) skipping B) praying
C) negotiating D) begging
E) requesting
- 17- Although Britain and America are amongst the richest countries of the world, there are still areas of, where there is high unemployment, poor housing and public facilities.
- A) delinquency B) rarity
C) deprivation D) provision
E) efficiency
- 18- The temporary run by the Red Cross in northern France has closed down to new refugees and about one hundred Iraqi and Afghan refugees have taken refuge in a church.
- A) salvage B) caution
C) shelter D) orphanage
E) plague
- 19- I am not sure whether the Istanbul metro system is fully yet.
- A) operational B) constitutional
C) seasonal D) tuned
E) trained
- 20- The authorities in Delhi are hoping that one of the new metro system will be the easing of traffic congestion in the city.
- A) statistic B) consequence
C) maintenance D) prediction
E) broadcast
- 21- Because Peter has been out of work for four months, he is now in debt. He owes the bank about one thousand pounds.
- A) virtually B) marginally
C) fiercely D) heavily
E) criminally
- 22- Geneva, Switzerland, is a wonderfully clean city with attractive boutiques and parking places near the shopping areas.
- A) mature B) ample
C) rare D) cultivated
E) common
- 23- My daughter's toy computer four batteries in order to work.
- A) obliges B) involves
C) entails D) compels
E) requires
- 24- I have given the draft report to my manager, who usually makes a few to it before it is presented to the committee.
- A) alternatives B) mistakes
C) amendments D) assessments
E) performances
- 25- Commercial forestry programs in tropical habitats the survival of entire species of apes.
- A) enhance B) exceed
C) collapse D) jeopardize
E) stimulate
- 26- My grandmother, who is always well dressed, likes it when I her on her appearance every time I visit her.
- A) compliment B) excuse
C) humiliate D) adorn
E) disgrace

27- The results of the election has clearly shown that the majority of the population has become with the policies of the established parties, so a new party won a landslide victory.

- A) glorious B) rebellious
C) discontented D) fulfilled
E) gratified

28- My sister's son has a hearing and has to wear a hearing aid.

- A) obstruction B) interference
C) hindrance D) hazard
E) impediment

29- I put some antiseptic cream on the cut to prevent it from becoming

- A) injured B) infected
C) swollen D) bruised
E) fermented

30- In France, they eat snails with garlic butter, but personally, I find this I would rather starve than eat those slimy little creatures.

- A) challenging B) disgusting
C) nourishing D) fattening
E) tempting

31- A significant amount of prime farmland has been lost over the years as cities grew, transportation networks and factories were established or enlarged.

- A) diminished B) lasted
C) faded D) levelled
E) expanded

32- He didn't repair the in the front of his car because it would have cost about £100.

- A) limp B) hollow
C) impression D) dent
E) lump

33- If this issue is to be, both sides will have to drop some of their demands.

- A) received B) dissolved
C) resolved D) deferred
E) remitted

34- In 1961, Germany was as East and West by a high concrete wall to stop people moving freely between the two areas.

- A) partitioned B) bordered
C) screened D) crushed
E) segregated

35- Jail sentences are given not only for punishment, but also for of those who are apt to commit crimes.

- A) entertainment B) rehabilitation
C) reward D) annoyance
E) assessment

36- Because hay, which is cut and dried grass, is, it is usually stored in tightly packed bales nowadays.

- A) tangible B) accessible
C) explainable D) arable
E) compressible

37- The of such diseases as cancer and those of the circulatory system would add several years to the average life span.

- A) creation B) existence
C) advancement D) deterioration
E) elimination

38- She wore sun cream, sunglasses and a hat to the effects of Australia's brilliant sunshine.

- A) combat B) argue
C) cease D) greet
E) rebound

39- After an assassination attempt on US President Ronald Reagan on March 30, 1981, his wife, Nancy,, for the next seven years, a Californian astrologer about the most favourable times and dates for major events in the president's life.

- A) advised B) recommended
C) consulted D) directed
E) initiated

40- I was surprised how ordering goods over the Internet was. I found it much easier than I thought.

- A) simultaneous B) inaccessible
C) confusing D) straightforward
E) demanding